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The Hamilton College
Spectator
Clinton, New York 13323

Tuition up 8 percent to $11,450

by Sonya Brouner

Last weekend the Trustees of Hamilton College met on the Hill to determine future college policies. The major decision directly affecting students is the approval of new tuition charges for next year.

After reviewing a preliminary budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1983 the Trustees approved an annual student charge for 1983-84 of $11,450 (tuition $8,600, room $1,400, board $1,450). The $850 increase from this year is the lowest percentage rise (8%) since the 1974-75 fiscal year. According to President J. Martin Carovano, charges at similar institutions have increased at the same or higher rates than Hamilton. *The New York Times* reported that Vassar had raised their rates to $11,460, Wesleyan to $11,990, and Princeton to $12,910.

In a letter to parents and students, President Carovano pointed out that "the Trustees also authorized an increase in the financial aid budget. . . the thirteen percent increase projected for the financial aid budget exceeds that of any other budget category."

The Trustees also approved an improvement in fringe benefits for faculty members. They discussed Career Center Programs and college student disciplinary procedures after a presentation by Dean Jane Jervis. Discussion continued on the proposed Capitol campaign which will (1) benefit the needs of the college for buildings and endowment and (2) provide projections of fund-raising capabilities, but no decisions have yet been made. At the same time, no decisions emerged concerning new music, theater, dance, and swimming facilities.

In May, the Trustees will return to Hamilton for further consultations.

HAMILTON COLLEGE STUDENT CHARGES

	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984
Tuition and fees	4675	5175	6150	7050	7950	8600
Room	850	850	900	1050	1250	1400
Board	950	1000	1050	1200	1400	1450
Total	6475	7025	8100	9300	10600	11450
Change $	675	550	1075	1200	1300	850
Change %	11.6	8.5	15.3	14.8	13.9	8.0

Chomsky explains human rights theory

A large audience was present in the Chapel when professor Noam Chomsky from the department of linguistics and philosophy at MIT discussed "Human Rights and American Foreign Policy" on Monday, March 7.

Although human rights is an "international concept," the human rights campaign has had a strong domestic impact. President Jimmy Carter proclaimed human rights to be the "soul of our foreign policy." During the mid-70s, the image of American benevolence had reached a low ebb; Americans were suffering from the "Vietnam syndrome." The symptoms included an unwillingness of the American population to get involved, and the human rights campaign was an ideal way to coax the populus into becoming involved on a worldwide scale once again.

After explaining why human rights is currently emphasized in the US, Chomsky then proceeded to divide human rights into three categories: civil and political rights, anti-torture rights, and economic and social rights. Civil and political rights may be considered to include the basic freedoms such as the right to vote and freedom of speech. Freedom from degrading punishment falls under the anti-torture rights category, and necessities such as food and health care are economic and social rights, according to Chomsky. The United States does not assign each of these three categories an equal weight. Instead, Chomsky believes that the US emphasizes the first category of civil and political rights and downgrades the third category of economic and social rights. Thus, the US has transformed this broad human rights theory into a narrow concept.

By "narrowing" human rights, the US has developed a distorted view of determining which countries are violators of human rights. Although civil and political rights do not exist in Cuba (except for the wealthy), the economic and social rights of Cuban people are preserved. But, because the US considers the third category of economic and social rights to be "irrelevant," Cuba is a major violator of human rights. Chomsky continued to rank the three human rights categories for Guatemala. Guatemala ranks "reasonably" in the civil and political rights category because they have held "many elections of a kind" and have "no extensive censorship of the right kind of newspaper." Chomsky ranked Guatemala low for the second category (anti-torture rights) because after "we [the US] overthrew the last democratic government the

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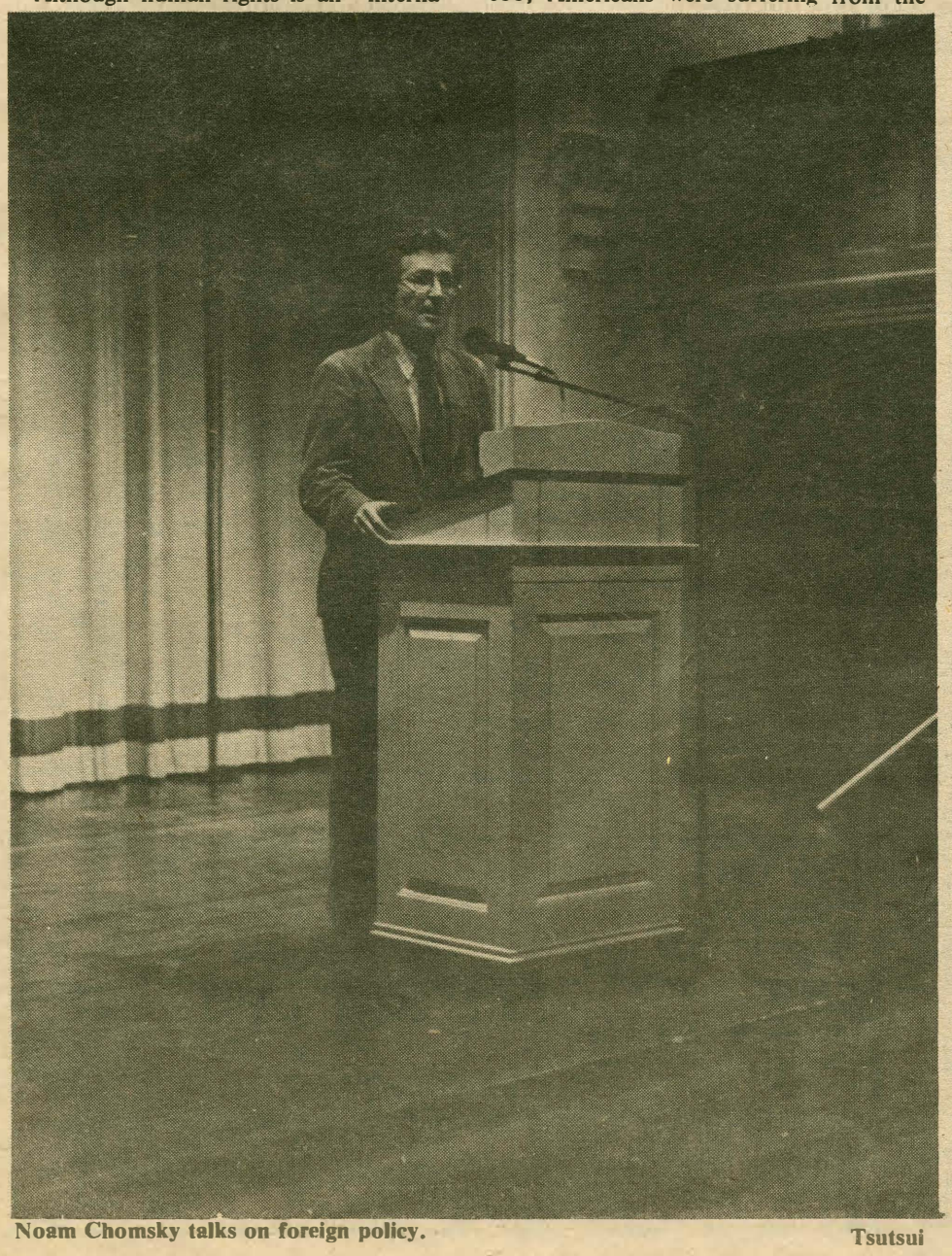

Noam Chomsky talks on foreign policy. Tsutsui

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News beyond College Hill

by Debby Kliman

Railroad strike

The United Transportation Union associated with the Metro-North Railroad began a strike over the issue of train crew sizes. The union has not yet scheduled any negotiations.

The conflict began when the Metropolitan Transportation Authority suggested proposals to reduce the payroll. They plan to dismiss 70 workers and offer $5000 bonuses to 70 employees if they retire early. The union believes that at least 150 workers will lose their jobs and the passengers will not be safe with the reduced crews. The M.T.A. has refused to compromise on this issue.

The strike has affected 527 trains and 90,000 passengers on the Harlem, Hudson, and New Haven lines. It follows the New Jersey Transit strike begun last Tuesday.

Labor party wins in Australia

Robert Hawke's Labor Party ousted the eight-year-old conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in Australia's national elections on Saturday, March 5. Hawke supports increased government spending to reduce unemployment, lower taxes and increased welfare benefits.

The Labor Party platform consists of the sending of economic aid to Vietnam and the gradual termination of uranium ore exports. With three fourths of the votes counted, they had secured 64 of the 125 seats in the House of Representatives; Fraser's party had obtained 39 seats. The Senate remains equally divided among the nation's parties.

Peace meeting planned

Several Central American nations will hold a peace meeting within a few weeks. The countries have decided not to invite the United States. The countries include Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala among others. They will hold the meeting in a neutral country.

The nations felt that the United States hindered the progress of a similar meeting held October 4 in Costa Rica; the U.S. is not publicly upset with the exclusion. Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for International American affairs, stated, "We are pleased to see the countries of the region taking responsibilities for the grave problems of the region."

West German elections

Chancelor Helmut Kohl and the conservative Christian Democrats will govern West Germany for the next four years, following last Sunday's elections. The party ousted the Social Democrats in a parliamentary-style election.

The Green Party, in existence for four years, won its first representation in the government by gaining 5.6 percent of the vote. They oppose the deployment of any new American missiles in West Germany and support a withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

News on other campuses

SUNY budget reductions

The SUNY Board of Trustees has made additional recommendations concerning Governor Mario Cuomo's budget reductions. The board's plan would save the jobs of 1247 of the 3018 faculty and staff members who otherwise would be out of work.

The board suggested a $300 tuition increase as well as increases of $200 for out-of-state students, $450 for graduate students, and a $150 room and board increase. Medical and law students may also face a $1200 tuition increase. The board also plans to limit the repair funds, begin a utility conservation program, and reduce the floor space of the various campuses, primarily at Oswego.

The trustees also recommended that each campus run their own budget instead of working under the SUNY center in Albany. This plan would allow each college to provide the reductions which would best suit its needs. The final decisions will be made in April.

Haverford bans CIA

Haverford College banned Central Intelligence Agency recruiters from the career counseling center. Several counselors have expressed opposition to this decision.

Vice-president David Potter explained that the college could not support a military institution. He described his action as "an extension of our ban, as a Quaker school, on military recruiting." The counselors feel that the students should have the chance to discuss career opportunities with the CIA. Mr. Potter has allowed the recruiters to visit individual students' rooms upon the student's request.

Amherst names acting president

Amherst College selected English Professor G. Armour Craig as acting president, replacing Julian Gibbs, who recently died of a heart attack. Craig graduated from Amherst in 1937 and joined the faculty in 1940. A Presidential Search Committee is currently seeking a permanent replacement.

Opposition to Solomon Amendment

Willliams College President John Chandler seeks aid for students who would suffer financial losses as a result of the Solomon Amendment. This law prohibits students who have not registered for the draft from receiving any federal aid.

President Chandler has set up a committee to examine the possibility of using college funds to aid those students. The college's Coalition Against Militarism has circulated a petition asking the Board of Trustees for the funds.

Bates College has distributed a proposal to several eastern colleges asking for opposition to the amendment, describing it as "discriminatory." Middlebury College has already approved the proposal while others are reviewing it.

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R **FIRST BLOOD**

The woman who knows your name

by Elizabeth Finegan

Always a smile, always a cheery hello — "and she knows *everybody's* name!" — Mrs. Teesdale, known as "Joyce" to anyone who frequents Commons Dining Hall, is one of the most popular figures on the Hamilton College campus. Employed by ARA (which, incidently, does not stand for anything), Joyce is known best for checking I.D.'s during breakfast and lunch.

Born and raised in Utica, Joyce married at a young age and began having children a few years later. Her husband, Dick Teesdale, is an electrical construction engineer at 9-Mile Point 2 nuclear plant in Oswego, New York. He loves his job but hates the drive which is 140 miles round-trip daily. Joyce and Dick had two children, waited eleven more years, then had three others. The eldest two children are married and living in New Hartford and Clinton, allowing the Teesdales to enjoy their four grandchildren — ranging from age 3-14 years — quite often. Of the three youngest children, Tammy, 23, married last summer, while Tracy, 20, and Timmy, 24, are living at home with their parents.

The Teesdales live on Kirkland Avenue on a 25-acre lot. They enjoy their farmhouse on which they have worked and decorated personally." We've done all the wall-papering, we've knocked out walls, and we've added on." Along with a newly installed swimming pool, Joyce and her family also enjoy a few horses. When the children were younger, the Teesdales used to ride their horses all over New York State, camping along the way. "It was a good life for the kids. . . we were always together." When she is not working or taking care of the horses, Joyce enjoys knitting, crocheting, and when weather permits, lounging by the pool. Although not an avid T.V. fan, she does enjoy watching "Dynasty" and "Dallas." Joyce wakes every morning at 5:30 to get an early start on her day. She likes to eat a leisurely breakfast, get the dishes done, and maybe even do a load of laundry before leaving for work.

What made Joyce Teesdale begin working? About six years ago, when all the kids were in school and she started to become restless at home, Joyce began working at Hamilton. Her job consists primarily of straightening up Commons after breakfast and lunch, helping with inventory and book work, and, of course, punching in meal-cards. Joyce works five days a week from 7 am until 3:30 pm. And although she loves her job because she has the summers off and "ARA are great people to work for," her favorite part is her contact with the students; "I really love the kids. They are just great." Annually, she finds the freshman class especially interesting. She loves their honesty and enthusiasm, and enjoys watching them progress throughout their four years. There are some students to whom she has become especially close. For example, two years ago, Bert Morano, Mike McLaughlin, Tom Finn, and Mark Bixby delivered their Valentines to Joyce — at her house! She claims, "I'll never forget that. I was so touched." And as for Charles Robinson. . . Joyce clips out every single basketball article pertaining to him and sends them to his mother. But, "One day-it was right around the time Billy Coen was getting really good — Annie Gillespie came in and begged me to have one of the clippings of Billy to send to his mom. I thought that was so cute." Then there was Bobby Wool, a recent graduate now attending medical school in North Carolina. Every Friday for quite some time, Bobby had asked Joyce to accompany him to the Rok. Joyce graciously declined weekly until one Friday afternoon as she was leaving Commons for the weekend, Bobby ran over to her, literally picked her up, put her in his car, and took her down to the Rok. "I've only been to the Rok twice; that time and then another time when he came back to Hamilton to visit — we went down there again!"

Joyce Teesdale **Spindel**

One reason for Joyce's vast popularity — "In six years there may have been five kids who weren't very friendly to me" — is that she seems to know and like every student who walks through those doors. "I can hardly remember what I did fifteen minutes ago, but for some reason I'm great with names." But more than knowing names, she is genuinely concerned about the students. After the meals she walks around Commons, picking up lost or forgotten odds and ends in the hopes of restoring them to their owners.

For some reason the kids make a profound impression on Joyce; she even remembers the names of students who graduated a few years before. The reason for this, she supposes, is the fact that the students are so nice to her, inviting her to parties, bringing her little presents during holidays, and just by being friendly; "I love my job. I love kids. They are very special people. For example, there's Chip Bristol. He isn't even on the meal plan, yet he still shows up about once a month, plants a big kiss on my cheek, and has a cup of coffee with me. Things like that make my job what it is. . ."

Hamilton bucks norm; applications up

by Amy Biancolli

At this stage in the admissions process, Hamilton has received approximately 2,650 regular applications for admission in 1983, an increase of about one percent over last year, according to Dean of Admission Doug Thompson. "Since it appears that the number of applicants at comparable colleges is down, we're very pleased," he said.

The rise in total applications was also accompanied by an apparent increase in the number of minority applicants, from about 170 last year to 203 this year. Nonetheless, Thompson was quick to point out that of the 203 applications, only perhaps 190 are from actual minority students. "Some foreign citizens check the minority box when they're not really minorities. . . right now it looks like a twelve percent increase, but we haven't perused the list yet. It will probably end up at about ten percent."

In addition to such increases, however, there is also evidence of an extremely slight decrease in the number of female applicants. Thus far, women constitute roughly 40 percent of the entire application pool, about one-half of one percent less than last year. "Last year we got 41 percent from rounding up, and this year we're rounding down to 40 percent, so the decrease is very small. I don't believe it's statistically significant."

One figure which has not changed at all relative to last year is the number of early decision applicants. According to Thompson, 195 early decision applications were received this year, of which 90 have been admitted thus far. While the number of applications received last year is about equal to this year's figure and thus does not indicate an actual decrease, the number of applications received last year represented a decline compared to the year before. As a result, there appears to be a general downward trend in the number of early decision applicants. Explained Thompson, "I think there is a greater hesitancy on the part of the students concerning financial aid. Their counselors are telling them that if they apply late they might get a better package."

Such "hesitancy" may also be one reason for the overall decline in applications to private colleges, and in Thompson's opinion due in part to the general sense of anxiety accompanying President Reagan's proposed cutbacks in education. Said Thompson, "While Reagan really hasn't cut anything back yet, he's proposed a lot of cutbacks, and he's scared a lot of people away. . . people are tending not to look at private colleges as much." Thompson adds that "We haven't seen any evidence of that so far — applicants this year have been the same as in any other year."

Prospective Hamilton applicants might also be reassured by the College's aid-blind admission policy, which guarantees that qualified applicants will be admitted regardless of financial need, and that such applicants will not be deferred if the College cannot offer a financial aid package. Explained Thompson, "If we run out of money and can't aid everyone we may wish to accept, we might admit them and just not be able to offer aid. We hope it won't happen, but since it happened last year it might happen again this year."

Because the actual process of reading all 2,650 applications has only recently begun, no precise figures concerning either geographical distribution or the number of financial aid applicants are available.

It's International Weekend time

by Gregory Theoharides

An internationally interesting invitation is extended to all members of the Hamilton College community, as the Second Annual International Weekend, which began yesterday and extends through Sunday, is in progress. Opening the weekend is a faculty and student International Art Exhibition in the List Art Center, which will run through Sunday. Similarly, the Model United Nations will be holding meetings during the weekend.

Menkekolo Ngcobo, a South African, will be speaking on "South Africa Today: An Exile's Perspective," at 8:30 pm on Friday in the Dwight Lounge of the Bristol Campus Center. On Saturday at 9:30 am, she will speak on "Women Under Apartheid" in the McEwen Coffee House.

Other lectures, sponsored by dormitories, include: Ethel Fine, an anthropologist from Mohawk Valley Community College in the Milbank Lounge at 3:00 pm, Saturday; a German lecture by visiting instructors Joseph Malloy and Timothy Kelly sponsored by the German House in Babbitt Lounge on Saturday at 6:00 pm; and "Iceland: A Viking and Volcanic Heritage," a lecture by Professor Barbara Tewksbury will be sponsored by Kirkland Dormitory at 3:00 pm on Sunday.

The French House will host a French slide show and play reading on Saturday at 1:00 pm in Milbank 28. "Soviet Highlights," a Russian slide show by Associate Professor of Russian David Young and Assistant Professor of History Robert Croskey, will be held in the Dunham Lounge at 2:00 pm on Saturday. "Travels in China," a slide show and discussion by Assistant Professor of Economics Christopher Irvin will be sponsored by South Dormitory in North's Lounge at 4:00 pm on Sunday. A slide show on Israel by Helena Nejman will be held in the KJ Auditorium on Friday at 6:00 pm. Each lecture or slide show will be followed by a reception.

Complementing the slide shows will be four foreign films: *The Shop on Main Street,* A Czechoslovakean film; *The Harder They Come,* a Jamaican film; *Islamic Culture and Religion*; and *Breathless*, a French film.

On Sunday, the festivities continue in the Coffee House with folk dancing from Poland, Syria and Lebanon, and Italy. The Polish folklore dancers begin at 10:30 am, followed by the Arabic dancers at 1:30 pm, and concluding with Italian dancers at 2:00 pm. Pastries will be served in the Coffee House provided by "Florentine" Bakery. Adding to the flavor, ARA will be serving International Foods in the dining halls throughout the weekend.

The most important event of the weekend will conclude at 4:00 pm on Sunday in the International Living Center, Milbank 26, and will bring hope and care to a child overseas. The International Students Association will be selling tickets for a Raffle To Save A Child throughout the weekend for fifty cents. There will be prizes awarded to three people and all benefits will sponsor a child.

The International Weekend is hosted and created by the International Students Association with the help of the Special Interest Houses, the Model UN, IDC, FFS, SK Films, and many others, including the coordinating committee comprised of Lina Al-Jamali, Angelina Cutrona, Magda Cynkutis, and Eva Takacs-Di Lorenzo.

The coexistence of Jews and Christians

by Kathy Bradley

On the evening of Thursday, March 10, Krister Stendhal, Harvard University's Andrew W. Mellon professor of divinity, delivered a lecture to the Hamilton College community. In his lecture, "Christians and Jews: A Troubled Relationship," Stendhal discussed both the origins of Christianity as a result of Judaism and the problems that the world faces today due to the coexistance of these two religions.

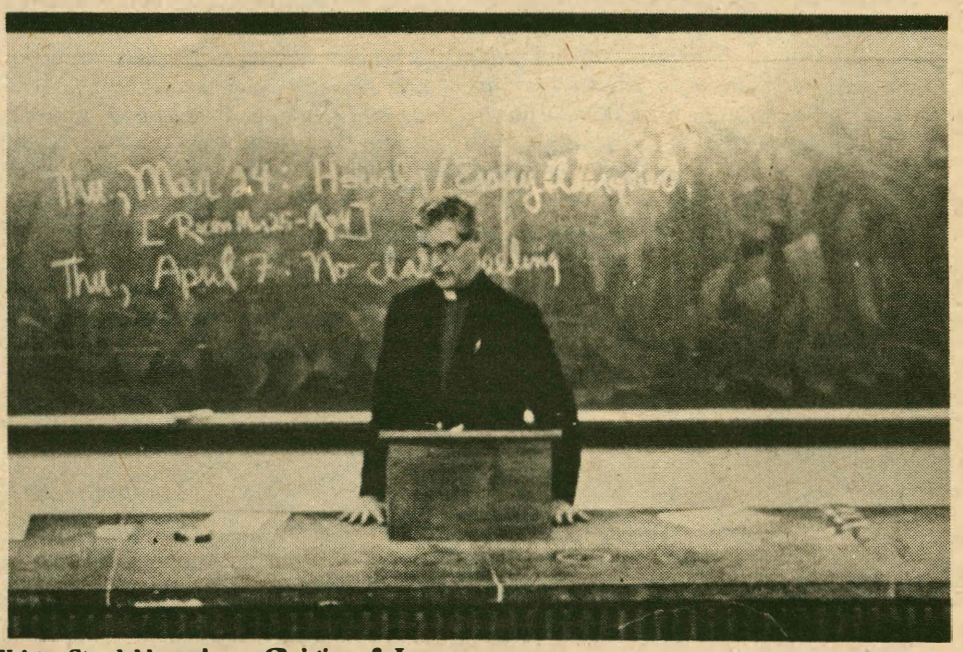
Stendhal, the "finest example" according to Reverand Jeffrey Eaton, "of living Christian humanism," is also a pastor in the Lutheran Church of America, the former dean of the Harvard Divinity School and past editor of the *Harvard Theological Review.* He has written four books, including *Paul Among Jews and Gentiles,* in which Dr. Stendhal argues that a complete understanding of Christianity is contingent upon a knowledge of Judaism.

The lecture stressed Stendhal's belief that "Christianity hammered out its identity over and against Judaism." Stendhal also points out that it is obvious that Jesus spoke within the spectrum of Judaism of the time. At the same time that Jesus' teachings were becoming popular among the Gentiles, the Jewish community was growing stagnant in its ability to identify with Jesus. This marks the beginning of Christianity. But the trouble between the two began with Christianity's "conscious juxtaposition and opposition to the mother community"— Judaism.

The two basic problems, according to Stendhal, arise when one religion tries to define the other and when one considers the other inferior. He suggests that for the two religions to coexist in our world today, the Christians must allow the Jews to define themselves in their own way. In order to accomplish this, the Christians must listen to the Jews. He also believes that these two religions must be compared on an equal basis. Although the two are different — as Stendhal says, "apples and oranges"— one is not superior to the other. This method of claiming Christianity as the better religion leads to the oppression of Jews.

Because Christians hold their religion as superior, stereotyping and hypocrisy often result. According to Stendhal, Christians stereotype Jews as being typically vengeful. Christians view the Jewish God as the God of Wrath, as seen through the Old Testament; whereas the Christians view their own God as the God of Love. Stendhal goes on to say that there is no truth in this belief. If the Christians truly believe in love as they profess through the Ten Commandments, they would not think, speak or act against the Jews. This point illustrates their hypocrisy.

Stendhal believes that the Christians must recognize their own limits and the needs of others in order to achieve true Christian fulfillment. He concludes: "When we have overcome our western imperialism, we will perhaps find that the Jewish people have a lot to teach us."



Krister Stendahl speaks on Christians & Jews.

Chomsky and American foreign policy

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current government came into the hands of 'thugs and monsters' who recently killed 5000 peasants. And, of course the third category of economic and social rights is irrelevant to the US — even though 80 percent of the population lives in virtual slavery and the population starves to a certain extent. The US, however, doesn't consider Guatemala to be in violation of human rights. The US grants Guatemala such a high rating because Guatemala manages to hold "elections" and has "free newspapers."

Yet how does American foreign policy relate to the right to be free? One historian established a corollary between American aid and human rights violation; thus, one can determine a trend of American aid increasing as the human rights climate deteriorates. Chomsky supplied his audience with two suggestions to explain the irony of increasing aid in countries with diminishing human rights. The first explanation Chomsky supplied was that the US increases aid because our government delights in torture (i.e. we enjoy seeing priests murdered and leaders disappearing). That the US government has such as masochistic tendency is unlikely, conceded Chomsky. Actually a more reasonable explanation for the increase of aid in relation to human rights violators is that the investment climate improves as the human rights climate declines. And the American government certainly condones improvements in the investment climate. Chomsky stated that everyone, except political scientists, would agree that improving the investment atmosphere is the driving force behind foreign policies.

In the US, the small group of corporate elites use their domestic power to mobilize the power of the state for their own interests (i.e. promoting sound investment climate). Chomsky believes that these "corporate elites" are the driving force behind American foreign policy. When the US continues to support regimes that destroy labor unions and torture dissidents and leaders, we are assured that power remains in the hands of people who will insure a successful investment atmosphere.

Chomsky pointed to many instances in which the US has supressed the masses — the post-war, counter-insurgency in Greece presents a vivid example. After the Nazis withdrew in 1934, a resistance movement composed of Communist workers and peasants took over. Both Britain and the US preferred to restore royal loyalists and collaborators to powers. The US therefore imposed its will upon the people of Greece with "dedicated savagery" (even the British were appalled by our ruthlessness). The US tortured, re-educated, and imprisoned 14,000 people and considered this feat to be a "great success." Greece was restored to the "free world"; the "danger of a rise of class conciousness was repressed."

Chomsky presented a rather dismal view of the role that the US plays in the world. One person in the audience accused Chomsky of being cynical and then asked if he could be more "prophetic." Chomsky replied that he couldn't. Others believed that Chomsky was speaking as an anarchist. Although Chomsky offered no solutions, the speech was extremely comprehensible, was laced with humorous irony, and offered a view of US foreign policy not often heard on the Hill. Students of public speaking may appreciate that Professor Chomsky relied on virtually no notes for his 70-minute discourse.

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Attention Class of '84:

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Each year the Admission Office hires a *select* group of seniors to become interns in our office. The internship consists of interviewing prospective candidates for admission to the college. Internships are quite demanding in terms of time and responsibility as interviewing requires approximately 8-12 hours per week as well as most Saturday mornings from mid-September to mid-February. This is a paid position and interns can earn from $1,000 to $1,600 during this period.

We are seeking individuals with excellent oral and written communication skills. Beyond these requirements a successful intern applicant will be sensitive, objective, and highly responsible.

We invite all interested members of the class of '84 to attend one of two general information sessions to learn more about the position(s). These sessions will be held on Tuesday, March 8 and Wednesday, March 9 at 7 pm in the Admission Office.

Applications will be available at the information sessions and can be picked up at the Admission Office. The *deadline* for submitting an application is Friday, April 8 at 4:30 pm.

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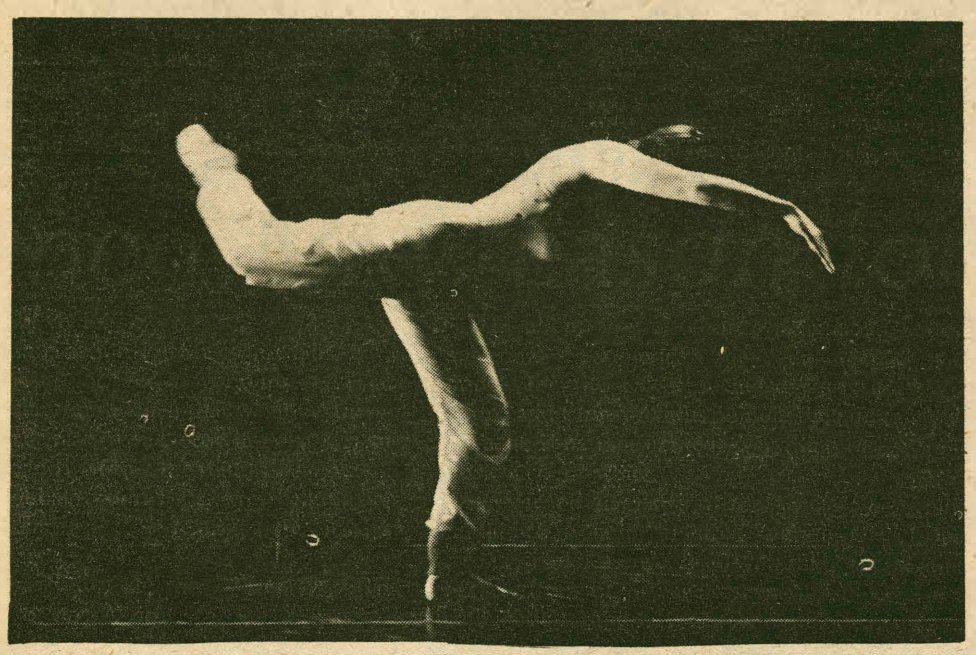
Arts
The Hamilton College Spectator

Hamilton Dance: A fresh new look

by Meredith Dermont

Rain, mud, midterms, visions of spring break, and the return of the Hamilton Dance Concert are perennial springtime events on the Hill. Everyone, in ritual fashion, sloshes through the mud, sweats through midterms, daydreams about spring break "Florida Style," but not everyone finds their way to Minor Theatre for the return of Hamilton dance. This year, they ought to make a point of finding the theatre. . . Hamilton Dance has a new and fresh look about it, a look which is the result of serious work and commitment to quality by the choreographers, dancers, and technical crew.

The concert opens with a piece by student choreographer Cynthia Walsh. Walsh has constructed a piece for three dancers which she has titled "Vexed" and which appears to be about the work of the opposing forces of "good" and "evil." Peggy Vessot and Leslie Tarbell are clad in black and sport rather sinister facial expressions. They seem to be the physical embodiment of evil forces, while the calm and content Cathy Thomas dances a self-absorbed "good." Walsh has created an interesting magnetic field for her dancers which they use to their advantage. Forces of attraction and repulsion really appear to be present between the dancers. Thomas is repeatedly drawn toward the "evil" Vessot and Tarbell, only to be propelled away, drawn in, and finally overshadowed and defeated by the "evil" forces. Walsh's use of spatial patterns and choice of gestures creates a crystal clear, but fortunately not obvious, piece of visual imagery.

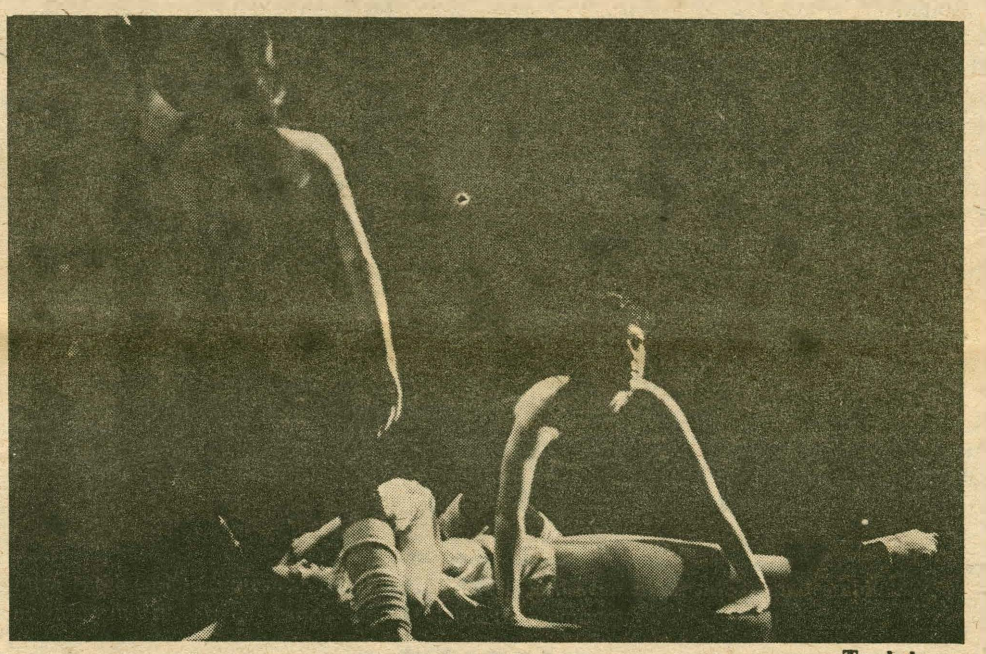


Tewksbury

Julienne Pollitt returns to Hamilton Dance this year with newly developed dramatic flair and dynamic quality added to her already technically proficient style. Her performance in visiting winter term choreographer Jimmy Locust's piece, "Blue," is memorable. Locust's use of angular arm gestures and linear leg gestures serve to greatly extend the existing arrow-like line of Pollitt's body, and they lend a unique quality to a very dramatic piece. A major problem with the piece is that it is far too short and is not as fully developed as it could be. One feels cheated when the piece comes to a rather abrupt finish.

"Orchid" is a lyrical duet performed by Peggy Vessot and Laura Siff. The piece, choreographed by yet another visiting instructor, Sam Watson, looks like it was designed to be a solo, but has been altered to a duet. Vessot and Siff perform the same gestures simultaneously, slip into a brief but deliberate sequence of movements in a canon style, and then slip back into a simultaneous mirroring of gestures. There is an inherent danger in having two dancers perform the same gestures simultaneously, because if either dancer slips off the music by even a fraction of a beat, the beauty of the symmetrical movement is destroyed and becomes extremely difficult to recapture. Siff and Vessot skillfully avoid breaking this convention by dancing with quiet confidence and a subtle awareness of each others' presence.

For the first time within memory, true Romantic ballet is being performed at Hamilton. The "Peasant Pas de Duex" from *Giselle* is the concert's only concession to ballet, but what an elegant concession it is! Dressed in beautiful Romantic ballet period costumes, Ina Stephens and Peter B. Portnoy demonstrate their individual proficiencies in performance of the comprehensive lexicon of what Nikolais himself would describe as "a polygamy of motion, shape, color, and sound." Barabara Rinaldo and Hunter perform a duet which looks like a competition with no winner. Many of the gestures used in this piece echo the suggestions of violence present in "Petrochemical Mom." The most appealing aspect of this unique piece is the combination of separate and widely diverse styles of lighting, special effects, choreography, and accompaniment to create a unified piece. Kudos to Professor Joseph Rusnock and the technical crew for the execution of the intriguing special effects of this piece.



Tewksbury

Portnoy. Portnoy makes a charming peasant suitor, but he may never win his lady's heart if he refuses to point his toes or to push to greater lightness in his jumps. Lomax and dancers are to be commended for giving Hamilton audiences what well may be their first taste of well-performed Romantic ballet.

Where does one start an examination of Professor Mary Paula Hunter's choreography? One could probably try to explain her "Petrochemical Mom" in many ways, but that would be a waste of time. Everyone will see something different in "Petrochemical Mom." What disturbs one audience member may delight the next. What one person misses, another may see as an obvious gesture. Watching this piece is like staring at an Escher drawing; first you see a recurring symbol, then it disappears, and then it reappears. Hunter has her well-rehearsed dancers repeat a violent quirky choking gesture at odd times throughout the piece. One might venture to say that Hunter has created an ode to *somebody's* high school and adolescent days. There are choreographic references to ballroom dancing (complete with white gloves), wrestling matches and teen-age cliques. Even her choice of costumes reflects an adolescent desire to be a "cool" conformist. Senior dance major Annie Sirkin makes use of a particularly chilling dead-pan expression in this piece. Her expression is one that makes the audience think that there is more to this piece than just gestures. This is the kind of piece that is too much to digest all at once. Perhaps it is Hunter's intention to overload the audience's senses. Don't see "Petrochemical Mom" once. See it twice.

The second half of the concert opens with another Hunter piece which is reminiscent of choreographer Alwin Nikolais' "complete theatrical experiences." In "One on One at Hamilton," Hunter has created

"Waves," choreographed by Susan Prockop, brings a welcome release from the intensity of the preceding pieces. Prockop makes good use of her composition skills in this lyrical piece for four dancers. The dance explores all the different wave-like gestures which the body is capable of. Prockop uses creative spatial arrangement of dances to suggest tidal movements. When Elizabeth Amelkin, Elissa Birke, Annie Sirkin, and Ina Stephens dance together one feels a sense of the rocking, undulating, and rolling qualities of the sea. The accompaniment, at first, may be mistaken for Debussy, but don't be fooled. . . The dance department accompanist, John Suplee, has composed a piano accompaniment which, in wavelike style, swells, twists, crests, surrounds, and engulfs both the dancers and the audience. Suplee's accompaniment is the perfect compliment to Prockop's choreography.

Sondra Lomax's "Character Study #28" has the simple beauty of a single precious jewel. The piece is a character study flavored with the elegant gestures of Russian and Polish folk dance and is set to rhythmically quirky piano music by Satie. Elizabeth Grusky dances this character study

continued on p. 6

Sin in medieval sculpture

by Jim Morey

Visions of the future may best be achieved, not by guessing about what is to come, but by looking into the past. Jill Meredith, a former art history instructor at Hamilton who currently teaches at Columbia University, treated her audience to a view of human history and prospects in her lecture "Sin and Retribution in Medieval Sculpture" last Tuesday night in the Womb Room. If you did not attend, you don't know what you will (or won't) be missing.

Representations of saints, mythological figures, the seven deadly sins, and even apocalyptic visions are common subjects of medieval art. Art of this period (11th-13th centuries) has three main functions; to glorify God, to instruct the faithful, and to warn the not-so-faithful. The last function best applies to the sculpted panels and column capitals of Burgundy, France which were the focus of Meredith's lecture.

The insistent message of the contorted human bodies and the omnipresent demons is that sinners suffer horribly in Hell. The message is common enough, but the means of representation are unique. The panels starkly contrast vice versus virtue. In the horizontal dimension, the Archangel Michael separates the blessed from the damned, while in the vertical dimension the blessed ascend to heaven and the sinners plunge headlong into Hell. Despite the nightmarish quality of the panels, and the serious subject matter of the action, Meredith noted human and even humorous touches. An angel literally gives one of the elect a push to a higher level, or a terrifed sinner covers his face with his hands, only to peek between his fingers to see what awaits him.

Meredith extended her remarks to include the religious, mythological, and contemporaneous significance of the works. Lechers and pederasts appear to be particularly well represented, due no doubt to the large numbers of those sinners in medieval communities, particularly monasteries. The sculpture can be easily seen by church congregations or cloistered monks, making the didactic function clear.

Of particular interest was a slide of a capital which is now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Depicted on three of the sides are the three temptations of Christ as related in the Gospels. There is not fourth temptation, but the capital has four sides, so the artist includes a curious scene in which a hermaphroditic demon accosts Christ. Meredith studies this capital in an upcoming publication, and her remarks will no doubt help to answer the vexing question of how the form fits the content.

Dance concert

continued from p. 5

with an understated elegance which commands the audience's full attention. Grusky has achieved the ability to do something which many dancers spend years trying to master. She makes a technically difficult piece of choreography look deceptively simple.

Kathy Ertsgaard's solo performance of "Le Soir Brillant" (also choreographed by winter term instructor Jimmy Locust) gives the audience a hint of what a true "Sophisticated Lady" might be like. Ertsgaard has developed a good deal of stage presence and this, in combination with her flexibility, technical precision, and sense of style, left the opening night audience amazed.

The closing piece of the evening is the product of the winter term jazz dance class, and it is a piece that is guarenteed to appeal to even the novice dance concert goer. "I Ain't Jivin', I'm Jammin' " ought to be subtitled, "*Fame* Comes to Hamilton." The piece is centered around the theme of the jazz dance class a la Performing Arts High School, and is a pleasant vehicle designed to show off the technical proficiencies and versatilities of dancers doing what they like to do best. The most enjoyable section of this piece is "Warm Up." The dancers' (especially Cathy Thomas, Cynthia Walsh, Christa Santangelo and Karen Hershey) enthusiasm for what they are doing is very infectious. Sondra Lomax joins "the kids from Hamilton" and amazes everyone with her versatility and style as a "jazz dancer." It is choreography and dancing like this that is responsible for the rising sales of funky dancewear, jazz shoes and leg warmers. If you get as much enjoyment out of watching this piece as the dancers seem to through performing it — why not run out, get yourself a pair of leg warmers, and sign up for a dance class? Well. . . Maybe you should start small. . . Introduce your roommate to Minor Theatre and Hamilton Dance 1983, then you can *both* run out, buy yourselves some leg warmers and. . .

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Prize Plays showcase student efforts

by Robert Lazzaro

The Wallace-Bradley Johnson Prize Plays are presented each spring to showcase student playwrights here on the Hill. The chance to write, produce and direct any original artistic work is extremely rare, and this is one of the best opportunities at Hamilton to do just this. This past weekend two original works were performed in List Recital Hall: Catherine Crosby's *Broccoli and the Art of Being Aware*, directed by Paul Gillespie, and Curtis Hanes' *Resolution*, co-directed by Hane and James Ferrara.

Resolution is a story on racism, sexism, and anti-communism/pro-War attitudes during America's involvement in World War II. The play is set in the south on New Year's Eve, 1944. We are at a party at which the young Daphne (Courtney Brown) announces to her fiancee Beauregard (Ted Curtis) that she is pregnant with a black man's child (the bartender, played by Lorne Harris). In the course of events Beauregard is drafted to "die a slow agonizing death," which is regarded as romatic and heroic to everyone except poor Beauregard. Finally, just at midnight the Bandleader (in black face played by Nancy Zelman) leaves the stage and supposedly commits suicide.

Throughout all of this we are presented with racist, sexist and war gags which because of their blatant prejudices are laughed at. Preston, the bartender, is used solely as a "prop" in the play. He is the servant to Beauregard and Dr. Tyler, and as the means for Daphne to become famous, rich and have a movie made about her — which she'll star in, of course.

The ending, however, was difficult to tie in with the rest of the play. I think the bandleader committed suicide, or was it a New Year's bang? If the bandleader did commit suicide, what does it mean? I'm afraid I was left a bit too confused to make a decision.

There were some strong performances by the actors. I thought Nancy Zelman's bandleader was full of conviction and was consistent throughout the entire play. Patti Finn pleased the audience with her submissive, slightly neurotic characterization of Ellen Tyler. Dr. Tyler, played by Andy Griswold, came across stiffly, although he maintained consistency throughout the play. The opening dance number by Beauregard and Daphne was wonderful to watch (look out, Fred and Ginger). Both characters were successful in capturing a southern drawl and that down-home southern style. There were times, however, when the portrayals of Daphne and Beauregard were unconvincing. I kept wondering whether they were unconventional characters in a conventional setting, or whether the reverse was true.

I understood *Resolution* to be a statement on the attitudes prevalent in 1944, and possibly, as the changing of the New Year symbolizes, the attitudes still pervasive today. How far has our thinking on these issues progressed? Perhaps we don't see the obvious prejudices as often today, at least one would hope that in an intellectual community "nigger" is not part of our common vocabulary. But the subtle forms of racism and sexism are a very real problem today. Overall, Hane's *Resolution* did touch upon some topics which are all too infrequently dealt with and which gave the audience a comedic view of these issues.

The second play of the evening, Cathy Crosby's *Broccoli and the Art of Being Aware*, was a rather different presentation of the old wounded lover/mystery intrigue. In the first scene in a restaurant only two of the nine characters on stage have dialogue. A married couple, Edward and Helen (played by Shawn Conly and Sybil Taylor) discuss their veggies and the mysterious threesome sitting at the next table. Helen (the "aware one") is sure that a package which the three are arguing over is connected with some misdeeds, but she is unable to find out exactly what the misdeeds might be. In scene two, a party scene, the same people from the restaurant are present. Our nervous couple become convinced that something terrible is about to happen, and as they attempt their escape, the mysterious package's contents are finally disclosed — a bottle of champagne (complete with a pop). At the close of the play the waitress, portrayed by Janice DeLucia, enters and shoots down one of the male guests. DeLucia's entrance is the strongest moment of the show. Her delivery of her one line is as pointed and full of energy as is the gun shot. This brings together quite a bit of confusion, the jealous woman revenging her wounded pride.

Although the shooting scene gives us some answers, a few strings remain dangling. Obviously, we were supposed to be led away from the actual suspect and conflict, but the mysteriousness of the restaurant scene seems to be too overdone to have been nothing more than Helen's (or the audience's) overactive imagination. Just what were the three arguing about? Was champagne really in the bottle? What does broccoli *really* symbolize? (Ellery Queen, where are you?) I guess I wanted at least a glimpse of hope to solve the mystery myself. (It's the simple things in life.)

Shawn Conly and Sybil Taylor were well cast as the rather oblivious husband and the overly aware wife; they lead us convincingly to the wrong conclusions. They are supported by a cast who, while always in the background, continue their characterizations throughout the entire show with convincing pantomime.

On the technical side of the productions, once again the seemingly impossible task of turning List Recital Hall into a viable performing space was accomplished creatively. Linda Katzin, assisted by Kristin Lindfors, designed lighting for the shows. The subtle, well-placed lighting added to the dramatic effect of both plays. Lighting a show can be one of the most critical elements, and in List where there is little to work with, lighting becomes all the more important and difficult. Lindfors, also sound technician, coordinated the audio extremely effectively with both the light and the plays' scripts. Pamela McCartey, technical director for *Broccoli*, added grace to the usually sparce prize play sets.

I think all the students involved in these productions should be congratulated for their efforts to bring these plays to life — all in three weeks! I think that student works here at Hamilton are all too few, and those we have should be given support by the students, faculty and administraiton. Looking around at the full audiences on both Saturday and Sunday, I saw very few faculty and administration members. Most ironic was the absence of most of the theater and English department members. How can we expect support from the faculty at large if those directly related refuse to put their support behind us?

Noonmusic: Bach and burgers

by AmyVail

On Wednesday, March 9, Janet Brady and Stephen Stalker gave a pleasant noontime concert of music for violin and cello at the Bristol Campus Center. Mostly, the pieces were transcribed, owing to the limitation of violin/cello repetoire.

Three two-part inventions of Bach opened the program in a jaunty and congenial way. Apart from a little rushing of tempo in the first, *Invention No.8* in F major, the pieces were handled with facility and seemed well-suited to stringed sonorities. I found the graceful *Invention No.9* in F minor particularly pleasing in its transcription. It sounded perhaps even better than it does on the harpsichord Bach wrote it for.

There followed a transcription of a clarinet/bassoon duo by Beethoven. This witty, conversational music seems lighter than much Beethoven chamber music, and perhaps also more trivial than later works, except for the second movement, with its poignant, reflective sound. In the last movement, one certainly hears the voice of Beethoven's teacher, Haydn. Brady and Stalker's playing was delightful and suitable, clean and restrained, and nicely shaded. This is busy music, but with Brady and Stalker, not the less graceful for it. The pair play sensitively and trimly, with no misplaced sentimentality.

The next piece, the *lento* movement from Ravel's *Sonata for Violin and Cello*, has been x-ratedly choreographed by friends, said Janet Brady. One can well believe it. This uneasy, melancholy piece has an aura of deliberate sensuality, even of remembered passion. It was resonantly and sweetly played.

Bartok's *Seven Hungarian Folk Melodies,* again a transcription, this time from piano music, followed. Within this very short set are great variations in mood and tempo, but there is a common vein of strength. The music is by turns playful, nostalgic, and rich. It is singable, but not simple, and danceable, but not regular. The pair played this with energy and style.

The last movement of Kodaly's *Duo, op.7*, finished the concert. This is real virtuoso music, demanding for both performers. Kodaly's music has no particular charm for me, on the whole, but I must admit I found this impressive, and at times even moving. I would like to hear the whole thing.

Spindel

What is outstanding about Janet Brady and Stephen Stalker, which one also noticed at their Colgate recital on February 18, is that they not only play skillfully, but they intone and interpret, too. They communicate intelligentlv ıd honestly, never without energy.

The next Nc c concert will be in two week's time. Buffers and Special K will be performing.

The Coming-In of the World

To enter the ocean is to dive
Into a deep that has greater depths.
Is to risk the slip into a level
Below your own competence.
Even the softest gasp can intrude
On the balance of pressures in and around the body.
Even the smallest sip can be the end of a flood
Unseen — on the swell of the horizon —
Coming in and coming in — that you hardly felt.
The smallest taste of ocean is a taste of everything else;
The grittiest sand, the slickest burn of oil,
The saltiest, scummed-over weed,
The most virulent tides of red,
And the deadest flesh there is
(flesh five times dead — tissue sponged,
and vessels drained and scoured with salt,
and muscles torn by fish with teeth like coral,
bones broken on rusted anchors,
cells clipped apart by crabs).

From the beach, with the shoregrass
And the other graspers of sand,
You can watch the always coming-in of the world.
Being afraid of the fishing for objects,
You can sit and watch the fish themselves
Leaping over the shelf in their fight for room in the water.
But, knowing that the visible is the outcast,
That, that couldn't stay in,
The unrepresentative,
That the true flesh of the ocean stays down. . .
There is always the temptation to go waist-high;
To examine the color of corruption and brine
Against your own skin.
And the shoulders slip into the common temperature.
The current catches your hair
While you open your eyes to the salt fingernails
And your strokes leave you open to the sharkabrasion of the water.
The heart of it has a huge pulse
That you press against your stomach as you go,
Holding your breath against the last threat;
The coming-in, and coming-in of the world;
the last invasion; the coming-in, the coming-in.
The coming-in, the coming-in
Of the final wave.

— Donna Fulkerson

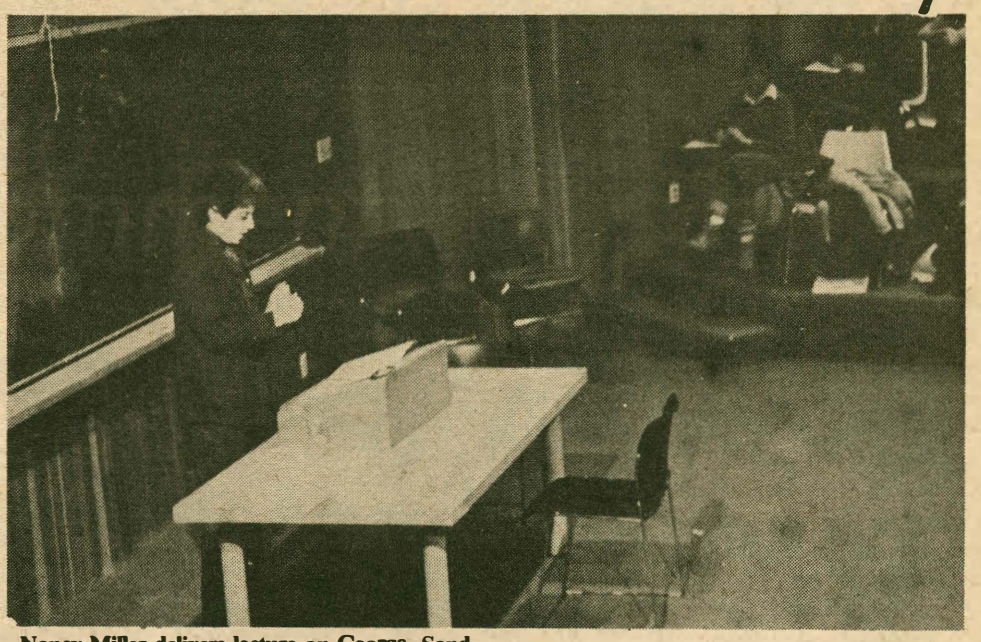
Passion and desire in the 19th century

by Curtis B. Hane

Last night in the K-J Red Pit, Nancy Miller delivered a lecture on the nineteenth-century woman writer George Sand. Miller, chairperson of the department of Women's Studies at Barnard College, read from a paper that attempts to show the difficulties of placing female desires within a literary work. The paper primarily concerned Sand's second novel, *Valentine,* an early nineteenth-century work about a woman whose desires are suppressed by the prejudices and conventions of French society.

Miller proceeded chronologically through the novel, summarizing the primary action and pausing occasionally to explain or highlight her points. The novel centers around its female protagonist, the heiress Valentine, who is forced into marriage with a baron who cares only for her property holdings. Valentine, however, is filled with desire for the robust peasant, Benedict, "a man of the fields and nature." Benedict is, unfortunately but quite predictably, betrothed as well, to the poor farmer's daughter. This double-courtship forms the crux of the novel and was the major topic of Miller's discussion.

Miller emphasized that Valentine's love for the poor peasant is an escape from the "genderization of experience" that is evident in other novels of this period, particularly Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. The woman must find an outlet for her desire. Valentine's submerged desire rises to ultimate fruition only through a re-evaluation of values. Is reality to be desired over fantasy, if fantasy can initiate true passion? Do passionate needs come before contractual responsibilities? George Sand raised these questions in her novel, and Nancy Miller raised them once again, making her audience rediscover the "female plot" in literature.



Nancy Miller delivers lecture on George Sand. Tsutsui

Reggae hero combats injustices

***The Harder They Come.* Directed by Perry Henzell. Starring Jimmy Cliff.**

The Harder They Come presents a familiar struggle, the protagonist against his antagonistic environment. Ivan, a Jamaican country boy battling against overwhelming forces to attain stardom, plays the role of the protagonist. Director Perry Henzell uses poverty and corruption to restrain Ivan from his ultimate goal — to be a popular Jamaican reggae singer and writer. By creating a realistic setting of poverty, Henzell sets the stage for Ivan's struggle and ignites sympathy and hope in the audience. Immediately, we identify with Ivan's fight for success and recognition.

Realizing his gifted talent to write and sing reggae, Ivan leaves the country to begin his career in Rialto, a city where poverty, corruption, and treachery run rampant. Without any money, Ivan seeks refuge from evil, receiving shelter from a strict and puritanical minister. After a series of incidents (blown out of proportion by the minister), Ivan again falls into desperation. With renewed hopes, Ivan sings his song "The Harder They Come," confident that it would attain extreme popularity. Unfortunately, the record studio, Hilton Records, forces Ivan to accept the meager sum of $20 for his song, fully aware of the song's great potential in the market.

To avoid poverty, Ivan temporarily sidetracks his dream, and instead, gets involved in the local drug market. For protection the drug dealers have to pay the power-broker, who has a close relationship with the local police and the authorities. Discouraged by this unfair practice, Ivan rebels against the broker, refusing to pay his fee. To punish Ivan, the broker urges the police to lock him up, ending his drug operation. Through ruthless determination and violence, Ivan continually avoids the police. As he escapes from the clutches of the police, his song also gains tremendous popularity. His bout with the police and army makes Ivan a martyr in the eyes of his fans and the poor. Unfortunately, the police finally catch up with Ivan, killing him, and thus creating a legend.

In many ways, Ivan's sturggle for stardom reflects upon the sacrificing plight of every artist striving for recognition. Jimmy Cliff, playing Ivan, successfully captures the true rebellious spirit of an artist denied a fair chance by the evil and greedy forces of society. If you cheered and expressed sympathy towards the rebellious hero of the 1950s — James Dean — then *The Harder They Come* will definitely touch you in a similar manner.

— Christian Howland

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Sports
The Hamilton College Spectator

Hoop takes third ECAC Championship

by Larry Goldfarb

Though the seniors received most of the accolades during the season, their memories, and what may have been the success of the entire season hung in the balance as junior Bob Moore sunk an 18-foot jump shot with :03 remaining. His basket assured Hamilton a victory over the aggressive, young Rochester Yellowjackets in the Championship game of the ECAC Upstate Regional Division III Basketball Tournament contested in the Fieldhouse on Saturday. Hamilton's 59-56 win guaranteed its third consecutive tournament crown and provided a fitting send-off to the six seniors.

Hamilton shot 40 percent from the floor and gained a three-point victory against the Yellowjackets, a team it was able to defeat 74-58 earlier in the season. In fact, the game was closer than the score indicated. "Rochester is a good team," commented Hamilton coach Tom Murphy. "They shot very well; they were a different team than the one we faced early in the season. Look, then, many of those players were freshmen; a season really makes a difference."

The outcome of this contest was very much in doubt until the final :03. Rochester took the lead 56-55 with 1:01 remaining as Rochester forward Greg Blue converted a short jumper. The Continentals moved down court; the ball came to Bobby Moore who launched a 15-footer. Charles Robinson followed the missed shot. Moore rebounded that miss and was fouled. He calmly converted the first, but the second eased off the rim again into Robinson's hands. Terry Fitzgerald, at 5-9 and 145 pounds, stripped Hamiton's 6-4 senior of the ball and raced up court. The Yellowjackets used their sixth timeout with 28 seconds left.

The crowd sat stunned. The tension gripped the arena as Fitzgerald received the inbound pass. After taking the return pass from Blue, he moved into the right corner.

"We were trapping," said Murphy, referring to the pressure defense played by Evans and Moore. Fitzgerald, who had riddled the Continentals with his outside shot throughout the game, momentarily lost possession, then in an effort to get it back, charged into Moore. Dick Slimkowski, the referee whistled the charge and Hamilton had possession with :10 remaining. Hamilton called timeout, then Rochester followed suit exhausting its last play stoppage.

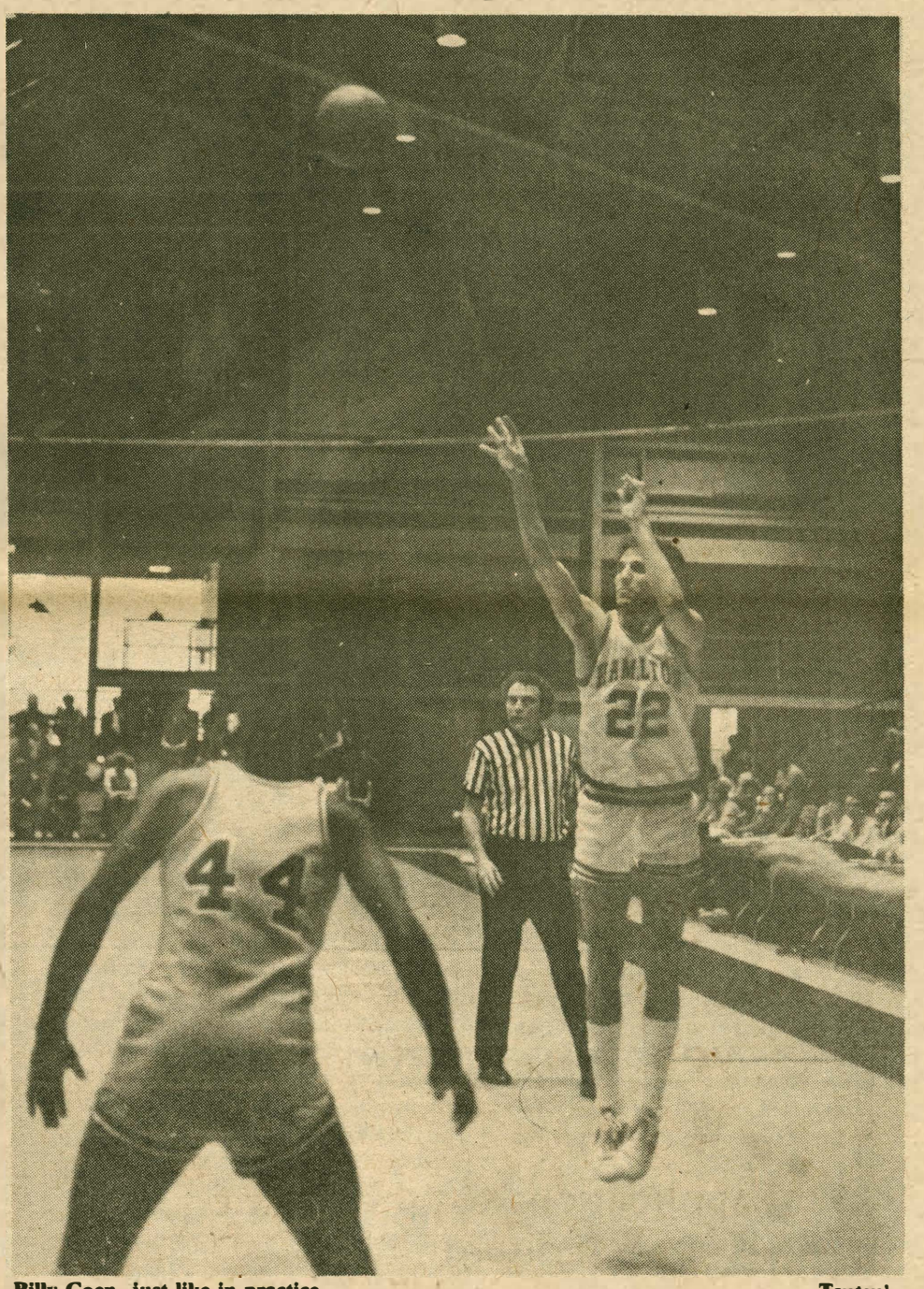
The man of the hour, Bobby Moore, describes the last play. "The play was designed to get the ball to Charlie (Robinson) inside. My job was to go to the corner. If he was covered, I had to be open." With ten seconds left, Evans inbounded the ball, in the backcourt to Kiely, who moved the ball into the forecourt and passed to Evans.

Murphy picks up the action. "We ran a double screen for Bobby in the corner; Ronnie was looking for Charlie but he was covered, nobody went to cover Bobby. Ronnie made the good pass." Evans' quick-thinking gave Moore an 18-foot jump shot that hit nothing but net with :02 remaining.

Rochester attempted to call timeout — unaware that they hadn't one left. Slimkowski whistled the timeout, then called a technical on the Yellowjackets. "When a timeout is called," said Slimkowski after the game, "you have to acknowledge it immediately. Then, it is an automatic technical." Bob Kiely sank the all-important first foul shot putting the game out of reach and guaranteeing the College and its fans a memorable season and the ECAC championship.

"Our guys showed their character today," said Murphy. The victory today shows the great depth we had on this team." The victory marked the final appearance for the six seniors and set off a wild celebration that lasted throughout the night. "Everybody was a little sentimental before the game," said Moore, who scored

continued on p. 15



Billy Coen, just like in practice **Tsutsui**

Expanded program bolsters lacrosse

by Robert M. Paul

The 1983 women's lacrosse team prepares for the coming season with a very young and balanced squad. Having graduated only three seniors last year, the team has a plethora of returning veterans. Also, active recruiting has added nineteen freshwomen to the program. Coach Sue Spencer looks for a strong squad for a number of years.

Spencer points to a number of reasons for the surge in popularity of women's lacrosse. Since it attained varsity status four years ago, the squad has never suffered a losing season; two years ago, the team participated in the state tournament. Most importantly, Dean C. Duncan Rice has approved the funding for a j.v. squad. According to coach Spencer, this has allowed more players to participate at a competitive level. Said Spencer, "Any successful program is self-perpetuating. Our winning tradition, the trip to the states, and the new j.v. program attract people who have never played before." Presently, there are 45 women participating in the program.

The varsity squad will be marked by a good deal of talent and experience. The defense will be anchored by the only senior on the squad, Vici Yelton. Yelton will be joined by veterans junior Kate Puleston, sophomores Ellen Kohler, Lynn Nusbaum, Maura Rafferty, Lili Hussey, and freshwoman Alice Ganoe. Yelton and Kohler are the nucleus of the defense and both were invited to last year's nationals as all-stars. This group will protect sophomore veteran goaltender Evie Scoville. Spencer has been working a great deal with Scoville and claims that she has matured quite a bit.

The team's offensive star of last year, Jenny Strawbridge, is in England this semester. Although the team will miss her scoring ability, there are a number of offensive stars on the squad. Junior Betsy Graham was last year's second leading scorer and she returns to bolster the attack. Joining her will be sophomores Doris Moeller, Julie Munn, Karen Poglinco and four freshwomen — Lisa Regan, Kate Murdock, Ann McLusky, and Ann Rafferty. From this group Spencer hopes to form an offensive unit to better handle zone defenses. Spencer states: "We will miss Jenny's scoring, but with the new zone defenses we will be facing, it is not easy for one star to do individual scoring. What we need is a stronger unit of five players who work well with each other."

The final squad was set just this week and the team is preparing for its first game on April 7 at home against Wells. Spencer states that the team has set its sights on the State tournament to be held at Union on May 6 and 7. With a very young squad and a j.v. squad of 21 coached this year by Linda Schiehel, Spencer sees the women's lacrosse program as having a very bright future.

Sports

Lax: Optimistic with reservations

by Eric Ebbert

Hamilton's men's lacrosse team has a difficult task in front of them; coming off a Cinderella season, the team will have to play consistently well to equal last year's 13-1 mark, the finest record in the 33-year history of lacrosse at Hamilton. For death ball to again reign supreme, as assistant coach Eric McDonald claims it will, certain key positions must be filled. Last season's second leading scorer, John O'Brien, and starting goaltender, Bob Ballou, were both lost to graduation, as were several of the team's more "inspirational" leaders.

Coach Manfred von Schiller feels the success of the season will be determined by the play of the Continentals' defense. Sophomore goalie Jeff Olsen saw limited playing time in the nets last year, and has yet to be tested. However, Olsen will be supported by defensemen Sal Angotti, Angus McGrath and Mark Bixby, all of whom started on last year's squad.

At midfield the team's strength lies in its speed. Junior John Pastore (5 pts. last year) and sophomore Mike Mardiney (15 pts.) have the ability to leave opponents far behind on breakaways and clears. Mark Isaf (34 pts.) also possesses good speed along with his fine shot. Senior co-captain Fritz Minges (24 pts.), the team's second leading middie scorer, should again be a consistent scorer for the Continentals. Mustashioed Peter White (7 pts.) can always be called upon for a bit of humor and occasionally, a shot on goal. Mike Glass' (13 pts.) status is questionable this year as he is battling bouts of mononucleosis.

Co-captain Caugie Burkhart (39 pts.) and junior Bob Howe both return at attack for the Continentals. Howe, setting a record last year by scoring 51 points, should again pose the major threat on offense. As for the third attack spot, coach von Schiller will probably go with freshman Phil Hills who has been impressive in practice; however, at this point nothing is definite.

The team outlook is generally optimistic. Mark Isaf feels the team is "better than we were last year at this point. It looks like the freshmen especially have been doing a lot of off-season stick work which will definitely help us." Coach MacDonald says the team will "reek havoc on the Saxons."

Though the team has practiced entirely indoors, they did get outside for a scrimmage last Friday against Division I Colgate. Despite Colgate's earlier starting date and having already scrimmaged powerhouse Syracuse, Hamilton was easily the Red Raiders' equal. The Continentals will scrimmage Colgate again today at Colgate.

With the exception of LeMoyne replacing Eisenhower College as the home-opener, this season's schedule is identical to last year's. However, Hamilton did not face Siena last year due to a "snow-out"; Siena was also 13-1 last season. Despite this, a fine crop of freshmen joined with many returning players makes the outlook for another fine season very bright.

Lax nets: Coach von Schiller says there is a chance for an ECAC lacrosse tournament at the end of the season. The ECAC tournament was discontinued in the mid-'70s.

Individual performances lead track

by Mike Brown

If it is true that one cannot judge a book by its cover, then one cannot judge an athletic team by its record. This is especially true for a track team. For track is a sport which emphasizes individual achievement. This year's Hamilton men's and women's track teams had plenty of individual achievement. Despite overall records of 4-5 for the women and 4-7 for the men, the men's and women's teams each had outstanding individual talent. This talent blossomed, said Coach Gene Long, through a season in which "other schools had the most competitive teams I have seen in a long time."

For the women, the competitiveness of the opposition was shown in last Monday night's meet. The two teams opposing Hamilton, Hartwick and Mohawk Valley Community College, broke five Fieldhouse records. Even so Hamilton managed to beat MVCC and finish a close second to Hartwick. This time Courtney Brown was the heroine for Hamilton. She took first places in the triple jump and the 50-meter dash. In the 50 she set a new Hamilton College record of 7.8 seconds. She also managed to take second in the long jump. Chris Culver did her usual good job in the meet. She took first place in the shot and followed that up with a third in the triple jump. Martha Perkins and Pam Fanning took first and second respectively in the 3000-meter, a close race which saw Martha come out on top by little more than half a second. Others who placed for Hamilton included Cindy Pensock, who took second in the 1500; Patti Meyer, who finished second in the 400; Debbie Kliman, who captured second in the 500; Linda Doyle, who had two third-place finishes in the high jump and the triple jump events; Lauri Richardson, who came in third in the 50-meter dash and fourth in the shot put; Carol Ruben who took third in the 300-meter dash; Sarah Miller, who finished third in the 300; and finally Elizabeth Lempert, who came in fourth in the 300.

The EAIAW Championships showed the strength of Hamilton's best athletes. Chris Culver, who has been the most outstanding athlete for the team this year, took fifth place in the shot. Courtney Brown took fifth in the triple jump. Finally Martha Perkins, the rookie of the year for the team, took third in the 3000. She did so after being out for nearly two weeks with an ankle injury. Coach Long was impressed with the women's performance in a field which consisted of teams from Maine to Maryland.

For the men, last Monday night's meet was an indication of what has been a long season. Hamilton beat three teams, Hartwick, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer County Community College, and lost only to Mohawk Valley Community College. The two high jumpers from MVCC both tied the Hamilton Fieldhouse record of seven feet and may have been the difference in the score between Hamilton and MVCC.

The three heros of the night were Jeff Pollock, Jon Red, and Andy Spence. Each won his event — Pollock in the 800, Red in the pole vault, and Spence in the 5000. Spence had the extra burden of having to run one lap further than he should have because of an error in lap counting. Peter Tortolani also did well, taking second in both the 1000 and the 1500. Others who did well include Adam Seidner who took second in the shot; Eric Goller, who took fourth in the shot; Aeon Cummings and Joe Gottlieb, who took third and forth respectively in the long jump; Bernie Scozzafava who finished second in the 55-meter hurdles and fourth in the 300-meter run; Kevin Gagnon who captured third in the 300.

Coach Long is very happy with the improvement the men have shown in the past two meets; but their greatest test is yet to come. They head for Schenectady Saturday to compete in the Union Invitational. A week later, they will go to the State Championships. As for the women, their season is over and Coach Long has nothing but praise for them. He cites Chris Culver and Courtney Brown for consistency and the hard work of the "middle distance gang" of Pam Fanning, Cindy Pensock and Martha Perkins. One thing is for sure; this season has been a big step forward for the women's track program at Hamilton.

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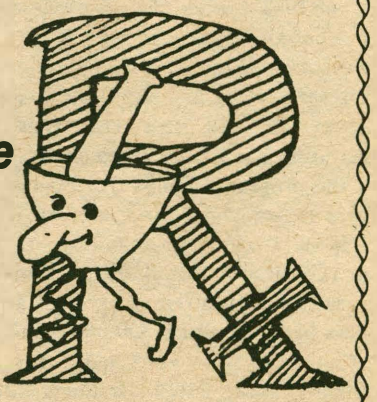

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Feminist art: Issues and images

by Ellen D. Schemerhorn

What is feminist art? How are feminist themes and imagery expressed in different media? What are the directions and concerns of feminist art? These thought-provoking questions will be discussed next weekend, March 18-19, at a conference entitled "Feminist Art: Issues and Images."

Fawne Berkun, co-coordinator of the weekend, related her belief that feminist art, like feminism itself, is a political force. She asserted that it is concerned not only with the differing experiences of women in society, but is a conscious effort to express artistically the ideals of the feminist movement and the need for political and social change.

Why have a conference about feminist art? Berkun stated that "Feminist art, like feminism, does exist. Rather than bantering over whether or not women's life experiences are different than men's, we decided to present one viewpoint and say 'Yes, feminist art does exist.' Feminist artists express their experiences and needs in different ways than men because feminists have different goals." Berkun related that if art is political, then there are issues inherent in the art. She and Cynthia McKeon, who is the other co-coordinator, hope that by looking at the images in the art and having the artists discuss why and how they work will lead to an increasing awareness of a new representation of where feminism is today. It is, Berkun stated, "a transformation of political theory into art."

However, feminist art, according to Berkun, merges women's history and women's spirituality with the issues of peace, racism and civil rights. Thus, while "Issues and Images" was concieved by members of the Women's Center and is supported by that organization, support was also obtained from the Kirkland Endowment Advisory Committee, HOPE (Hamilton Organization for Peace on Earth) and a myriad of academic departments including American studies, anthropology, art, comparitive literature, English, religion, and theatre and dance.

The conference will begin on Friday, March 18 with the opening entitled, "Issues and Images," delivered by May Stevens. Stevens is a painter, poet and critic whose paintings combine history, politics and imagination in order to portray women both politically and autobiographically. She and Betsy Damon, another participant, will conduct a workshop titled "Levels of Consciousness/Levels of Action."

Sarah Raymond, who was a visiting assistant professor of art at Hamilton during the fall and winter terms this year, will give a presentation on the photographs of Helen Levitt. She will also participate in a panel discussion on the origins and developement of feminist art. Her black and white photographs, which will be exhibited, are portraits that explore the experiences of younger women, offering a provocative and often amusing revision of women's social experience.

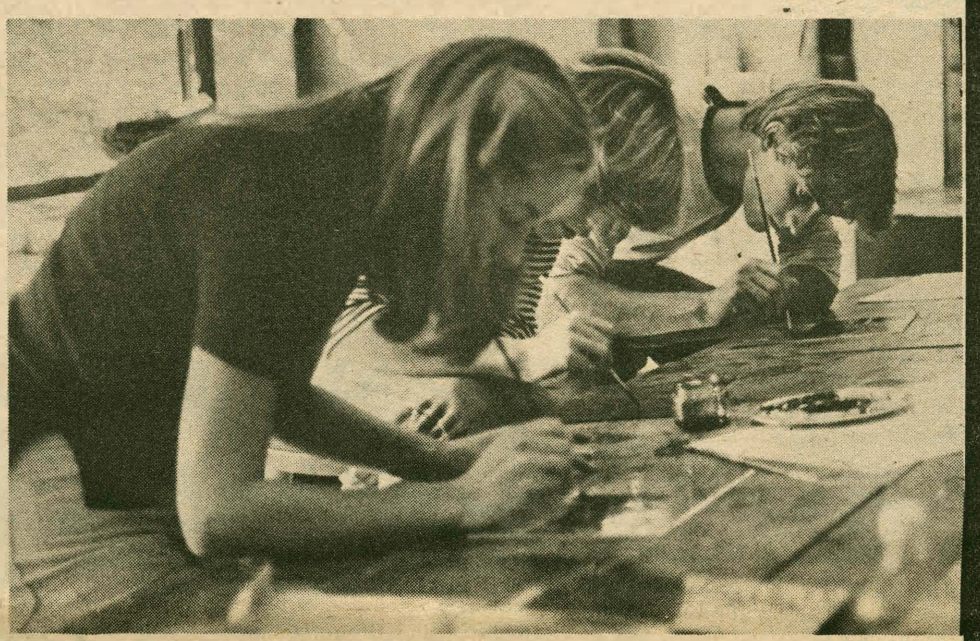
Betsy Damon is one of the two women who are involved in the performing arts. She has performed in New York City and has conducted several workshops on self-exploration and the search for community. Her performance, "Personal Renewal, Silent Speaking: Building and Keeping the Earth Alive," includes the use of meditation as a way of exploring women's rituals.

Earlier in the day, "Birth Dance: A Celebration of Women and the Earth in Poetry, Music and Dance" will be performed by Daniella Gioseffi, a nationally acclaimed poet and dancer. She has reclaimed belly dancing as a rite of fertility and goddess worship. Her poetry and dance, while modern in impact, revitalizes ancient womens' rituals.

Three artists are sending their work to the exhibition, although they are unable to attend the conference. Ana Mendieta, a photographer, uses body imagery to portray the process of emergence and birth. Patsy Norvell is an environmental sculpter who combines various elements to create an earth environment in her works. Joan Semmel is a painter whose portraits explore a woman's sexuality and self-perception.

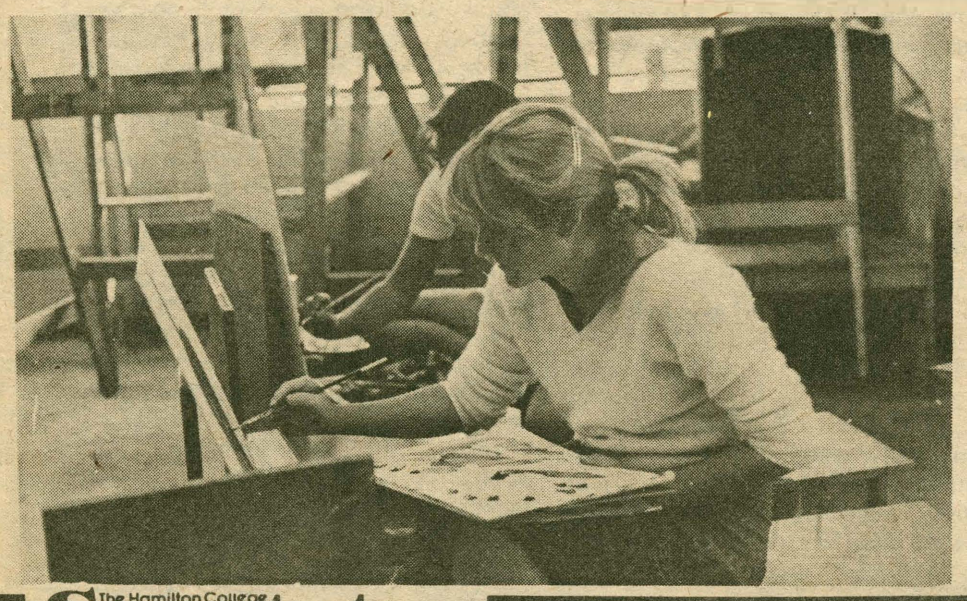
The Department of Theatre and Dance is conducting a symposium next weekend as well that coincides with the theme of the Feminist Art weekend. On Friday night Kay Carney will perform an anthology entitled "Off-Off Broadway." The first part of the performance is a lecture/demonstration dealing with the playwrights, personalities and creative climate of off-off Broadway. The second part is a one-act play presented in its entirety.

An astounding variety? Yes. Berkun and McKeon related that this conference is not just for feminists and artists, but will be an enjoyable and educational experience for anyone interested in perceiving society through a different perspective. And it is hoped that at least one question the conference will raise in the minds of those who attend is whether or not they believe that the expressions of feminist artists are valid ones.



FEMINIST ART: Issues & Images

FRIDAY, MARCH 18	
4:00-6:00	Gallery opening and Artist reception. Fred L. Emerson Gallery, Johnson building.
5:30	"Issues and Images." Opening address by May Stevens
6:30	Pot Luck Supper. Alumni House.
SATURDAY, MARCH 19	
9:30	Conference Registration, Continental Breakfast Buffet, Browsing Room, Johnson building.
10:00	"Feminist Art: Whence Come We? Whither We Go?" Panel discussion with Betsy Damon, Daniela Gioseffi, Sarah Raymond, Faith Ringgold, May Stevens.
11:30-1:00	Luncheon at the Keehn Co-op.
1:00-4:15	Workshop/Slide Presentations. Third floor, Johnson building.
1:00	"Helen Levitt's Photographs: A Woman's Way of Seeing" by Sarah Raymond
1:45	"Feminine Ideals and Spirituality as a Political Force" by Daniela Gioseffi
2:30	"Upstream Women in the Visual Arts" by Faith Ringgold
3:15	"Levels of Consciousness/Levels of Action" by Betsy Damon and May Stevens
4:30-5:30	"Birth Dance: A Celebration of Women and the Earth, in Poetry, Music and Dance" Poetry Reading/Dance performance by Daniella Gioseffi. Reception to follow, Emerson Gallery
8:30-10:30	"Personal Renewal, Silent Speaking: Building and Keeping the Earth Alive" Stone stories, a participatory event. Performance by Betsy Damon. Bring a stone. Reception to follow, Emerson Gallery



Not for women only

The women's studies program has often been associated with the ideology of Kirkland College and the image of history, literature and other aspects of society. The program is not a left over of the "Kirkland era"; it is a long so "mushrooming" demand for women's studies programs across the nation. Now the question arises as to whethe

The history of a W.S. minor

by Cindy Maybeck & Ellen D. Schemerhorn

"The interdisciplinary minor in Women's Studies is administered by a Faculty Committee. . .Programs submitted for the minor must include the interdisciplinary Independent Study (or the new introductory course) in Women's Studies and four coures displaying a balance of fields." Course Guide 1982-1983

The majority of our education consists of reading texts written by men and listening to lectures given by male professors. What's wrong with that you may ask? Women's Studies scholars have discovered that half of the world's population has had an historical experience different from that found in the textbooks written by men and lectured upon by male professors. Women's Studies is an attempt to rectify this imbalance by including a female perspective within various disciplines. As Assistant Professor of Relegion Jeff Eaton describes it, Women's Studies is "studying everything through the prism of feminism. We study history and social culture through the eyes of women or the exclusion of women."

Women's Studies became an official interdisciplinary minor in 1981. The minor grew out of a need felt by professors who taught Women's Studies courses to include sexuality and gender issues into the Hamilton curriculum (especially after the merger of Kirkland and Hamilton Colleges in 1979), with interested faculty to discuss the possibility of a Women's Studies minor. Faculty interest initiated the effort that succeeded in first passing legislation, in 1980, allowing for interdisciplinary minors, and subsequently, in passing the Women's Studies minor.

According to Libby Potter, associate professor of philosophy, instituting the minor was not easy because the idea of interdisciplinary studies was new. "Faculty members were rightly cautious to make sure it was academically sound," said Potter. C. Duncan Rice was the new dean of the college at the time — he was very supportive and he thought that interdisciplinary studies were the way of the future. When asked if students were involved in the inception of Women's Studies, Nancy Rabinowitz, associate professor of comparitive literature replied that the Women's Center offered interest and support and initiated discussion on the issue, but because the minor required faculty consent, students could not be directly involved in the decision.

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As for Women's Studies as a permanent institution, Potter asserted, "My hunch is it's here to stay because women want it. What's astounding is that untenured professors started it and it *still* grew. Women's Studies scholarship is mushrooming and it's solid scholarship." Esther Kanipe, associate professor of history, agrees that the Women's Studies program is healthy. "There is still a large interest. The enrollment in my courses has not decreased since their inception," she stated.

Teaching Women's Studies involves more than just teaching a course from a women's perspective; it demands an understanding of, and a committment to, feminism. Eaton states,"I approved of Women's Studies because I saw

people interested. There is need for feminist scholarship on this campus — on *every* campus. It raises a whole host of issues that patriarchy hasn't addressed." Eaton goes on to explain that every course is ideological; that is, a course is taught from a specific perspective. And yet historically women — one half the world's population — have heen excluded from history, literature, theology, anthropology, psychology, etc. Why? "I could never get over that one. Where are all the women? You have to say these people are genetically inferior or start to question culture."

Associate Professor of Anthropology Doug Raybeck feels that Women's Studies is an area useful both in raising new issues and as a new perspective on old issues. "Women's Studies has an intellectual utility and vitality." As a woman and as an historian, Kanipe is interested in Women's Studies. A Women's Studies course is "just as valuable as any other course and it touches many other courses as well," she asserted.

The number of men enrolled in Women's Studies courses ranges from 3 percent to 25 percent. Kanipe states, "I wish there were more men in my Women's Studies courses. College courses *are* men's studies. A Women's Studies course serves a different political purpose. Women's experiences are just as important as men's. Learning about the roles women have played is part of what makes one an educated person. Men are at a disadvantage if they don't see women as important contributers. Women are important in the real world. And the system extracts costs from men as well. I believe it's in the interest of everyone to change the system." Raybeck concurs, "There is something, for men, to be learned in a Women's Studies course."

Eaton believes that men should take Women's Studies courses "because they're men. Women's Studies is not for women only, but for all persons to consider the effect of gender on our consciousnesses." Potter claims, "We live in a world where 51 percent of the population is women. Women are entering realms that are traditionally men's realms. They (men) need to know that and how women and men differ. If you're going to have to work with someone you have to know something about them — the social roles they're expected to play and the transitions they go through. . .Women's Studies courses show that female stereotypes are false. Men need to know those stereotypes are false. Otherwise the workplace will be inefficient."

On the other hand, Rabinowitz stated that men should not take Women's Studies courses. She qualified this by explaining two separate needs: one to educate men and the other to educate women. "And women get more out of a class of women. They can speak more openly and frankly."

The courses in and of themselves don't necessarily raise the the consciousness of the men and women who take them. Rather, they present material that questions traditional, patriarchial values. Ideally, the student will take this knowledge and apply it, outside of the classroom, in his or her own personal life and relationships. Eaton claims, "Students seem to be testing this in other areas of their lives. The students make the application — they may retain or lose consciousness. I don't think any of us are yet free of incipient remnants of sexism." Potter's "Philosophy and Feminism" course does not specifically encourage feminism, but she claims that such awareness can be the result of this new understanding of women.

Kanipe does not see feminist awareness as the only purpose of a Women's Studies course. She claims that it does raise awareness for some students, but that others who don't think that they're feminist take the course as well. She again emphasized that taking a Women's Studies course is part of being an educated person. "The course forces students to ask questions they haven't asked before and I believe it's good to question intellectually." She also noted that, "by being here, as a woman, teaching courses, encourages feminism. Talking about women does something to people's consciousness. The information students gain raises consciousness and knowledge is power." Raybeck feels that his course promotes "sensitivity and concern with equality between the sexes." Both Kanipe and Raybeck talk about women in all of their courses. Raybeck states, "In every course I teach, at least one specific lecture is devoted to the topic of women."

Whether Women's Studies will eventually be incorporated into traditional scholarship or remain an entitiy in and of itself is a question to be consdiered. Women's Studies has offered women and men the opportunity to understand female perspectives and women's historical experiences. The heightened awareness of women's issues prompted by Women's Studies scholarship will eventually permeate into all aspects of our lives, both personal and public. Women's Studies, as an intellectual pursuit, validates the experiences of the feminist movement; this is a laudable goal.

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The women's studies program has often been associated with the ideology of Kirkland College and the image of militant feminism. It is the goal of the program to enlighten both men and women about the roles of women in history, literature and other aspects of society. The program is not a left over of the "Kirkland era"; it is a long sought and newly acquired discipline establish in 1981. Hamilton has been slow to respond to the "mushrooming" demand for women's studies programs across the nation. Now the question arises as to whether Hamilton will take the additional step forward by financing the creation of a Women's Studies major.

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A W.S. major? At Hamilton?

by Teresa Noelle Roberts

During this academic year, 249 people took or are taking Women's Studies courses in disciplines including anthropology, comparative literature, psychology, history and religion. Other students have done independent projects in women's studies. The class of 1983 boasts five Women's Studies minors, but no women's studies majors. Why not? Because there is no concentration offered in Women's Studies. However, Women's Studies Committee members, and other faculty administrators with the support of interested students, are working on such a concentration which may be in the catalogues in the foreseeable future — if not soon enough to be a benefit to any current Hilldwellers.

"But what exactly is Women's Studies?" some person asks. "You mean you study *women*?" Yes, we do — which does *not* mean Women's Studies is new term for girl-watching. Women's Studies means a number of different things: reading female authors, often ones who have been lost

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Although certain researchers have worked from a feminist point of view for years (anthropologist Margaret Mead is a well-known example), Women's Studies as an academic discipline is relatively new. The surge of feminist consciousness in the '60s caused many scholars to question the male bias in the academic world and the outsider position that women were given both as students and as subjects. The work that came out of this questioning has radically altered the humanities and social sciences, even though feminist scholars are far from finding all the answers. Because there is so much yet to be done, Women's Studies is a particularly exciting field.

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When asked how soon a Women's Studies major program would appear on the scene, Potter refused to set a date. "It's in the foreseeable future," she explained," but we don't have a timetable. We're trying to move at a reasonable pace and develop a solid, challenging concentration, This takes time."

There is reason for cautious optimism, however. When Lois Banner started a training seminar in Women's Studies for the faculty, the response was overwhelmingly positive, both from Women's Studies Committe members and (better yet) from other faculty interested in learning how to use the new scholarship in their classes. The administration is also helpful because according to Potter, "Dean Rice is a strong believer in interdisciplanary studies." And the students? Potter smiled. "I think our Women's Studies students are among the best people in the college."

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A group of sophomore women disputed the question hotly. All liked the idea of Women's Studies courses and a Women's Studies minor, but only one immediately favored the idea of the major. Rachel Radin viewed it as an opportunity to spend four years establishing an identity as a woman before going out into a sexist world. Others argue that it would produce more alienation between the sexes, dividing academics into "men's" and "women's." But, Hilary Macht said, this schism could be viewed as a "positive separation" that breaks from tradition. She hesitated, then pronounced, "This society needs Women's Studies." Several women felt that students might neglect the male-oriented "traditional" curriculum which is generally thought more important; Sue Prockop suggested coordinating traditional history courses and women's history courses to give a complete picture of an era. In the end, they believed it was a good idea, as long as the program did not get too "separatist."

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ge of militant feminism. It is the goal of the program to enlighten both men and women about the roles of women in ong sought and newly acquired discipline establish in 1981. Hamilton has been slow to respond to the whether Hamilton will take the additional step forward by financing the creation of a Women's Studies major.

A W.S. major? At Hamilton?

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Combatting sexism with humor

"A typical fraternity prank." "How can guys be so disgusting?" Such comments were heard echoing throughout the campus Tuesday morning as dawn arose on the phallus attached to Alexander Hamilton.

It may surprise you, but the latest decoration to adorn Hamilton was conceived and executed by several young women. These women were not trying to prove a point. They weren't trying to vent anger. They were, very simply, doing something funny.

And people laughed. They didn't laugh because women did it. They didn't laugh because men did it. They laughed because it was human beings expressing their natural humor. And it was funny.

Too often, women on this campus, and indeed women in general, lash out at the dragon of sexism they have fed.

When men say "a women's place is in the kitchen," they generally are speaking half in jest. They are attempting to bait women, to test them. If women take their comments seriously, the men will begin to take them seriously too. But if women laugh and respond confidently "of course not," the men will laugh with them at their comments.

Many women have alienated themselves from the world around them with their anger. Few people are willing to listen to their stories, simply because they are unpleasant to hear. Nothing constructive comes out of the ranting and raving.

But women, like comedian Kate Clinton who recently visited the campus, who are willing to laugh at sexism while also laughing at themselves accomplish a great deal. Clinton was successful, however, not only because she could laugh but also because she was able, with humor, to get a serious point across to an unusually large and diverse audience.

Unlike many women, Clinton was able to express herself without a chip on her shoulder. She didn't make anyone feel uncomfortable. She didn't make anyone angry. But, laughing, the audience gained some insight into sexism. If only all women could make their point that gracefully!

Certainly, women have a long road to travel. And its going to take time. Conventions fall hard. But combatting sexism with distrust and anger results only in additional damage, in the form of antagonism and alienation. What may seem like a step forward results in two steps backwards.

If women attack the dragon of sexism with humor, its death will be much sooner than we may think. If women see themselves as equals and act as equals, society cannot help but see them as equals. Women should not deny the dragon of sexism nor bait it with an angry sword. Rather, it should be starved with confidence and self-respect.

But nothing can be achieved without humor. If women laugh, society will laugh with them. Together.

by Betsy Demtrak, Carrie McMillan, Anne Gillespie & N.R.

Sportlight: Senior basketball guards

by Larry Goldfarb

Last week we caught a glimpse of the three senior forwards. This week we will look at the guards who wished to be interviewed.

Bob Kiely — The semi-final game against Oswego State was clearly out of reach; it was garbage time, as a group of subs and Bob Kiely were out on the court to run out the clock. No, Kiely is not a sub. Coach Tom Murphy was giving him a chance to reach the 1000 career-point plateau by having the team feed him the ball. In the past, Murphy has been opposed to emphasizing individual accomplishment. Commented Jon Cashen in this month's *Empire Sports Magazine*, "Cedric Oliver was past the 30-point mark and closing fast on 40 with only three minutes to play. No one doubted that he'd get there. But he didn't. Murphy pulled him. . . . "

Murphy was out of character because Bob Kiely is not an ordinary Hamilton basketball player. While many thrive on individual goals, Kiely's are only team-oriented. In many ways, almost more than any other player to ever compete in the buff and blue, Bob Kiely was the embodiment of Tom Murphy on the court. "I understand what he wants on the court," said Kiely who ultimately finished with 990 career points. "My job was to run the team, and the coach showed a lot of confidence in me."

In some ways, Kiely was an extraordinary guard. Despite playing point guard, the play-making position, for little more than half of his varsity career, Kiely set the Hamilton assist record by being the first player to record more than 500 career assists. While Kiely began his career in the play-making slot, he switched to the shooting guard with the arrival of Kevin Hayden, but went back to point guard during the middle of this season when Hayden hurt his ankle. "I'm a smarter player than when I came here," said Kiely.

Considering his emphasis on the team, Kiely was not pleased when Murphy instructed the team to feed him. "I would have gotten the same amount of points if we would have played our game. You can't be happy when you let a 20-point lead drop

Bob Kiely

to eight points." Like the others, Kiely especially enjoyed this season. "This team was close because we had a lot of seniors. We really wanted to go out a winner." Kiely also cited the team's goal to tie the school record of 23 wins. While he enjoyed basketball, he was not enthralled by Hamilton. "The school and I had a few disagreements," said Kiely. "But the basketball program helped me through it."

Next year, Kiely would like a job in New York City.

Doug Trout — Every fall, a group of guys plays half-court games in the Alumni Gym. Doug Trout was always a part of those games. "I knew that I was almost as good as any of the guys up there," said Trout. "I knew that I was close to making the team in the past." A junior varsity player for his first two years, Trout failed in an attempt to make the varsity squad last year, but was successful this year.

"I understood that there were more talented players on this team than me. It is an honor," said Trout, "just to be on this team." Trout admitted that it was uncomfortable to spend most of the games on the bench, but commented, "I enjoyed this year so much." Part of Trout's enjoyment resulted from again playing with many of the current seniors he had been teammates with on the freshman j.v. team. "I was good friends with all the guys."

Trout's biggest thrill is quite predictable. Due to injuries, Trout started the Hobart game. "There wasn't much of a crowd, but I was nervous until the game started." Once the game started, it was a different story. "It's not hard to play if you are on the court with four guys that can really play."

This season gave Trout a chance to observe the coaching style of Tom Murphy firsthand. "There are times when he constantly subs players. He feels that everybody should be able to play together. He often says that you're not a good team if everyone cannot play together." Trout plans to go to graduate school in biology next year.

Doug Trout

Last-second shot downs Rochester

continued from p. 9

nine points including the biggest basket of his Hamilton career. "In the first half, nothing was going in. But its good to know that if you miss the shot, you have guys like Charlie, Mark and Larry to get the rebound." The Continentals managed to hit 35 percent in the opening half and trailed by as many as seven points to the resurgent Yellowjackets. Despite Larry Kollath's stunning buzzer-beating jump shot, Hamilton trailed 24-23 at half-time. "Coach Murphy told us at half-time," continued Moore, "that we are a 50 percent shooting team and that our shots would start to fall."

Hamilton came out on fire in the second stanza, but so did Rochester. Led by Fitzgerald's unconscious shooting from 20 feet, the Yellowjackets opened a seven-point lead with 15 minutes remaining. Billy Coen, who finished with eight points, quickly responded. From that point, the lead changed hands 10 times culminating in the Hamilton victory.

Rochester's gutsy performance surprised few, least of all its coach, Mike Neer. The Yellowjackets came into the contest having won 12 of 15 including a semi-final victory over Albany State, 90-76. "There is no comparison between this team and the one that played Hamilton earlier in the year," said coach Neer. "We have matured as a team. Before the season, I considered this a rebuilding year." Rochester entered the contest with but two upper classmen. "In fact," continued Neer, "some were surprised that we were even selected."

Rochester gave the Continentals all it could handle for 40 minutes. Despite giving away inches and pounds up front, Rochester managed 35 rebounds to Hamilton's 42. Moreover, its pressure defense forced 16 Hamilton turnovers. Thus, in addition to Moore, Hamilton needed stellar performances from Bob Kiely whose 15 points left him with 990 for his career. When asked if he was disappointed about not reaching a thousand, Kiely responded "What record." Charles Robinson also had a fine game. He scored seven points, but much more importantly, he pulled down 14 rebounds including a number down the stretch to earn tournament MVP honors. "Charles dominated at the end of the game," said Murphy. "He just overpowered everybody." Commented Robinson, "I did what I had to do for the good of the team. It was a team effort."

"Anybody can win when you play well," said Murphy. "But if you keep working hard, if you battle and scrap, well. . ." Well, the rest is an ECAC championship, one that produced one of the most memorable games in the 11-year history of the tournament and one of the most exciting games in Hamilton history. "It will be a long time until we have another class like that," continued Murphy. "When queried about next year, Murphy retorted, "Most of the playing will be done by those guys out there," referring to Moore, Izzy Perez, who finished with four points including an important bucket in the second half, Larry Kollath, who is already a dominating force in Division III, Kevin Hayden and Chris Reilly. "You saw what Moore and Coen did when they were given a chance; you watch guys like Isaf, McGann and Reilly when they get their chance.

***** ***** *****

Hamilton's road to the finals was paved, but was certainly not a cakewalk. Oswego State proved to be tougher than expected as they extended Hamilton to a 102-94 victory. Kiely led Hamilton with 20 points, 16 coming in the second half and many coming, in the words of Murphy, when the outcome was not in doubt. "We were trying to help get Bobby the record." Kiely came into the contest needing 45 points in two games. Though scrappy, Oswego was no match for the size and strength of Hamilton. In fact, coming off a two week lay-off, Hamilton appeared sluggish, if not disorganized. Assistant coach Bob North explains, "Their pressing defense didn't allow us to run our offense. We had to rely on individual play."

The tournament championship allowed the Continentals to tie the single season record for wins, 23. It also guaranteed Hamilton its highest finish in the polls, third, since the 1977-78 squad finished second. All in all, it was a fairly successful season. In summing up the team's accomplishments, Murphy was proudest of one in particular. "I don't care how many wins they get as long as they play up to their potential. The only time I get upset is when I think they can play better than they think they can. This squad came pretty close to reaching its potential." Twenty three wins, a number three ranking and the third straight ECAC championship. I would say that is pretty close.

BASKETBALL NOTES: Coach Bob North, Bob Roth and the team's trainer, Al Nickerson Jr., deserve praise for their dedicated service throughout the season. Senior Doug Trout was unable to compete in the tournament; he contracted mononucleosis. In addition to MVP Robinson, Hamilton placed Moore, Kiely and Coen on the all-tournament team. Hamilton's Dean of the College, Duncan Rice, presented the trophies, after having received pointers from the Mayor of Clinton, Harlan Lewis.

Bloom County

OKAY GUYS...YOU NEVER CAN BE TOO EARLY IN POLITICS...WE NEED A 1984 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR THE INDEPENDENT MEADOW PARTY... ANY NOMINATIONS?
Milo's Meadow
CAUCUS IN SESSION
3-14
MISTER SPOCK.
VERY FUNNY.
LET'S GET REAL, SHALL WE? NO STAR TREKKERS. NO JEDI KNIGHTS. NO SPACEMEN. SPACEMEN DON'T RUN FOR PRESIDENT. NOW... ANY OTHER NOMINATIONS?
JOHN GLENN.
I SAID GET REAL.
...LET THE RECORD SHOW THAT ASTRONAUT JOHN GLENN HAS BEEN VOTED THE 1984 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR THE MEADOW PARTY. NEXT, WE VOTE ON THE PARTY PLATFORM SUGGESTED BY THE POLICY COMMITTEE...
Milo's Meadow
NO CATS
CAUCUS IN SESSION
3-15
OKAY, GENTLEMEN... LET'S SEE A SHOW OF HANDS ON THESE PROPOSALS. NOW...UH...ONE-- A FEDERAL JOBS BILL.
TWO-- A NASA EXPEDITION TO THE WILD PLANET OF BELLY-DANCING STEWARDESSES.
OKAY, FELLAS...WE STILL NEED A FINAL VOTE ON THE PARTY PLATFORM...
3-16
EXCUSE ME. I'D LIKE TO BORROW THIS DELEGATE FOR AN EXTENDED INTIMATE CONFERENCE OVER IN THE TALL GRASS.
"INTIMATE CONFERENCE?" THERE'S NOTHING ON THE AGENDA ABOUT AN "INTIMATE CONFERENCE..."
SORRY, GENTLEMEN. MEETING ADJOURNED.
ADJOURNED?
A CAUCUS CANCELED FOR KISSING?
THE ETHICS COMMITTEE SHALL HEAR OF THIS!!
DAD! DID YOU HEAR?! LIZ! LIZ TAYLOR!...
3-17
SHE'S GETTING MARRIED AGAIN! CAN YOU BELIEVE IT? AGAIN! HOW CAN SHE DO THIS TO HERSELF?
WHAT THE ★@#?! TIME IS IT?
FOUR!
NO! EIGHT!! IT'S A MORAL OUTRAGE!
3-18
WOULD YOU EXCUSE ME, MADAM? I SEEM TO BE DUE IN COMMITTEE.
HEY...MY 'VETTE... WHERE'S MY CORVETTE?
IT SEEMS YOU PARKED IT IN A HANDICAPPED PARKING SPACE ONCE AGAIN.
3-19
SO?
SO MILO HAD IT TOWED AWAY.
TOWED AWAY?! WHY, THAT LITTLE THUG... IF THERE'S JUST ONE SCRATCH ON THAT CAR, I'LL... I'LL...
...WELL, NEVER MIND. WHERE'D THEY TAKE IT?
TIJUANA.
© 1982 Washington Post Co

Personals

We hate Cozy Powell

— The Meek

Peeny,

Love Always.

Honeybun

Hey Abby
Yeah you Jen. . . .
The big C is nice. What a catch. You must have some hidden talent. You gotta teach me it. Tee hee hee.

Dooner

Just remember:
SPREAD THE WORD OF BETTY
Betty Lives!

Dooner

Jasmine:
Do I detect a touch of rebellion? I taught you well. I'm behind you all the way, chick.

That a girl
Lorna

Hey Passion,
Don't you think you have enough pucker for an army? Poor F. you must smother him between those THINGS.

The Bug. . .
Bzz Bzz

YO LOMBARDI —
Not all the nuttella and nun-buns in the world could make up for this one! To quote the pseudo-Italian from Vandergrift, PA., "We've had it!" We're putting you on "slow bake." CIAO, P., BOBBY, AND THE BEAUTY QUEEN. (Note: Last piece of mail received: Rome 11/30/82) Ditto Palmer!
Weekend Lover
I have the M&Ms. Do you have the stamina?

Ladybug

Hey Poconos Pals,
Think it over

D.P.

JFM — Rok bound now?! Happy Birthday two days later.

Ang

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Expression

Commencing with this issue of **The Spectator,** *the Root-Jessup Public Affairs Council is initiating an open forum on various topics of public interest.* **Expression** *is Root-Jessup's attempt to provide an arena for students and faculty to voice their views on present day issues. Though it will be overseen by Root-Jessup members and published by* **The Spectator,** *the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Public Affairs council nor of the editors of* **The Spectator.**

The topics presented this week are Central and South America, and nuclear war. For each issue, the editors will choose from among domestic and international issues. The next edition of **Expression** *will feature America's criminal justice system and the situation in the Middle East. Discussion or submission of articles may be made to Larry Goldfarb or other members of the editorial staff through campus mail: they include Harold Malkin, David Persky, Paul Fishback and Mark Connolly.*

The editors of **The Spectator** *have the right to reject articles if they contain libelous content or are poorly written. If acceptable in these regards, all articles will be printed. In addition, beginning with the next issue — which will be printed following spring break, and whose deadline for submission of articles is March 23 — letters will be accepted commenting on the articles or offering another viewpoint. The editors are committed to presenting an unbiased and balanced forum of views; therefore, they are actively encouraging a broad range of viewpoints on the issues of the day.*

An introductory comment

by Larry Goldfarb

The topics for the inaugural edition of *Expression* were inspired by two lectures sponsored by the Root-Jessup Public Affairs Council during winter term. El Salvador was the pressing issue of the day when William LeoGrande, a professor at American University and a member of the professional staff of the Democratic Policy Committee of the U.S. Senate, spoke in the Chapel on January 6. His speech, entitled "Crisis in Central America," focused on American foreign policy in the region, past and present. His conclusions were an indictment of the Reagan Administration's policy and did not have praise for Carter's human rights policy.

He felt that America's foray into El Salvador was little more than a public relations gimmick for the Administration's foreign policy. Reagan, according to LeoGrande, was hoping for a quick victory in the region which would send a stern message to the Soviets. When the Administration discovered that the American people found the conflict unpopular to watch on the evening news, Reagan quickly diverted attention to other foreign policy goals. He also criticized the Administration's handling of the Nicaraguan troop build-up; he told of lies and deceit within the State Department. Finally, he discussed the other nations in the region and found that the Administration's policy was effectively destabilizing even the most stable and democratic of nations like Costa Rica.

In a position to make policy if the Democrats regained power in the Senate, LeoGrande's wish was to see the Democrats regain power in 1984. This entertaining speech provided much debate and many interesting questions.

Along these lines, *Expression* will present four writers offering differing views. Sophomore Paul Fishback's article, entitled "When Not to Stay the Course," discusses the Central American countries which are gravely affected by the American policy in El Salvador. He also cites the problems inherent in supporting the right-wing dictators in the various South American countries. His prescription: change the course.

Professor of Government Channing B. Richardson echoes these feelings in a piece entitled "American Foreign Policy — The Caribbean and Central America: A Short Comment." He cites Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and finds that the hundreds of millions of American dollars pumped into the region present more problems than it hopes to solve. In short, the current Administration policies are self-defeating. Richardson champions reassessment before it is too late.

Associate Professor of Sociology Dennis Gilbert, currently on leave at Georgetown University where he is conducting research on Central America, offers a stirring account of one El Salvadoran refugee family in an article entitled "Shooting Their Way to Power." His account attacks the ruling government from an angle rarely seen in this country. His conclusions contradict Secretary of State George Shultz when he asserts, "We can't let the rebels shoot their way into the government."

Sophomore Mark Connolly, while not diametrically opposed to the previous views, offers a different side of the issue. In his article, "An Altered Approach, but an Approach Still the Same," he states that US aid is better than no aid at all. He feels that without US support, the USSR will gain in prominence in the area and will use the region as a staging ground; this, he assesses, will be much worse than the present situation. He concludes that the US must continue its support in Central America, but must qualify it with human rights considerations.

The second issue discussed in *Expression* is the topic of nuclear war. On January 12, Root-Jessup sponsored a lecture by Paul Walker, the director of Physicians for Social Responsibility, entitled, "The Threat of Nuclear War." His talk, which included a movie depicting the horrors of nuclear war and a series of slides, was informative and moving. He presented the evolution of nuclear weapons and depicted the absurd race that has resulted. While he focused on the horrors any nuclear war could present, he also discussed the relative strength of both the US and the USSR, only to find that neither country has clear superiority. He felt that an acceleration of the arms race would produce destabilizing results.

Moreover, he cited how the funds could be more effectively spent to produce economic recovery for the western world. A former Soviet intelligence expert, Walker felt that a nuclear-arms agreement was possible, but not likely in the near future. He also did not give blanket approval to the freeze. He intimated that a balanced reduction of weapons would be the best course; yet, he did feel that a freeze was moving in the right direction. All in all, his talk provided excellent listening.

Addressing this topic, junior Frank Bifulco, in a piece entitled "A Question of Balance," looks at the recent German election as a referendum for placing intermediate ballistic missiles in Europe. Though written before it was known that Helmut Kohl and his party had indeed retained power, Bifulco cites an even bigger issue: the freeze must be considered on its own merits, not on the social or political-economic condition of the region. In short, the safety considerations of the western world must supercede any other concern.

Freshman David Persky, on the other hand, cites the changing balance of power in the world in his article "One More Reason for a Freeze." He feels that the current multi-polar system has inherent instability which is exacerbated by nuclear weapons. In short, the less weapon proliferation, the safer the world becomes. Persky frames his interesting approach with historical references.

Senior Chris Barton concludes the section by discussing a reply to a letter he received from the White House. He cites its ambiguous language, which calls such offensive nuclear weapons as the MX the "peace keeper." Entitled "Political Language and the Nuclear Question," Barton goes on to indict the Administration's current rhetoric as being manipulative and contradictory.

Once again, interested readers may (and should) comment on these articles by sending letters to Larry Goldfarb or *The Spectator* through campus mail.

Shooting their way to power

by Dennis Gilbert

By maintaining a discrete silence on Central American matters, Secretary of State George Shultz created the impression that he was wiser than his noisy predecessor, Alexander Haig. Two weeks ago, Shultz shattered that illusion with his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. After all, Shultz reminded disappointed members of the committee, he and Haig have both served the same president.

Would the Secretary favor negotiations with the rebels in El Salvador? "No dice," responded the Secretary. We can't let the rebels "shoot their way into that government." Whatever else might be said about this reply, it reveals a grotesquely distorted conception of the differences between the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the regime they are fighting. El Salvador has long been run by armed men who have used their guns to gain and maintain power. The current rulers of the country are no exception and if anything distinguishes them from the rebels, it is the unrestrained viciousness with which they impose their armed might on a reluctant population.

If Secretary Shultz is especially concerned about men who shoot their way into power, he may be interested in the testimony which Professor Tommie Sue Montgomery and I collected from Salvadoran refugees last summer. The following excerpt recounts the experience of the Guzman family (a pseudonym adopted for their protection). Rosa Maria Guzman and her husband Mario are young, decent, intelligent people who were drawn into left-wing politics through a strong Christian commitment and involvement in church activities aimed at improving the lot of the poor. Mario became an organizer for a radical political party, but he was never involved in armed resistance to the regime When Professor Montgomery and I met them they were busy organizing literacy classes among their fellow refugees.

In September 1980, recalls Rosa Maria, *my husband and I lived in Quetzaltepeque, 12 kilometers north of San Salvador. One day National Guard agents came to our house looking for Mario. They came in two official jeeps. There were ten men. When they couldn't find my husband, they started to beat me to force me to tell them where Mario was. At the time I was eight months pregnant. They hit me in the face and the head but not in the stomach. When my husband returned, we fled with the children for fear that the Guard would return. We went to San Salvador. . .*

On January 8, 1981, a little after eight in the morning, my husband was captured by the Treasury Police. They took him to their headquarters because he did not have residence documents to live in San Salvador. They beat him with their rifle butts and kicked him with their boots while he was tied up on the floor. They also gave him electric shocks through his fingers. One kick in the forehead left a serious wound one-inch long where there is still a scar. At that point he lost consciousness and they dumped him in a cemetery, thinking him dead. There he awoke at five in the afternoon. They had stolen the money he had. Some people in the neighborhood helped him. Mario hid in the house for one month recuperating. Then we fled to Apopa.

On March 22, 1982, at eight in the evening, I returned home from the market. Just then the National Guard arrived. I was with my three children. I was four months pregnant. At first they said they were just checking the house, but then they started asking about Mario. I told them that my husband was working far away and wouldn't return until Saturday. They started to beat me in the face and the stomach with their rifles. I started to vomit blood. I told them that I was pregnant but they didn't stop. They threw me back and forth like a ball. They kicked me in the stomach.

They yelled things like "Where is your bastard husband?" and "This bitch doesn't want to cooperate." I told them that Mario would turn himself in when he returned, but they didn't stop beating me. They threatened the children, who were crying. They raped me over and over again and I started to expell blood from below. They finally left me unconscious. When the Guard left, Mario and the neighbors arrived and took me to the Maternity Hospital in San Salvador. I had a fracture of the fifth vertebrate. They did not realize that the child was already dead. Although I was very ill, I could not remain in the hospital for security reasons. It is well known that the security forces come to the hospitals quite frequently and take people out of their beds and sometimes out of the operating rooms.

Rosa Maria's testimony goes on to describe how she returned to the hospital three weeks later under a pseudonym and the care of a trustworthy physician. Two operations were required to remove the remnants of the fetus from her womb. During this period the Guzmans, who had abandoned their home and everything they owned, lived underground until they were able to find refuge in a European embassy, which helped them secure a safe conduct out of the country.

The only difference between the Guzmans and thousands of other Salvadorans whom the regime regards as its enemies is that they survived. Their experience with the Salvadoran security forces does not represent a random incident growing out of lack of discipline among individual soldiers and policemen. It is, in fact, the undeclared policy of the government in El Salvador to eliminate those who do not agree with it. Professor Montgomery and I also interviewed survivers of an army sweep through northern Chalatenango province whose sole purpose was unambiguously the extermination of an unarmed peasant population (men, women, children, infants) hostile to the government.

All of this should be of concern to Secretary Shultz, but obviously it is not. Several days ago, the Reagan Administration asked for an additional $60 million in military aid to El Salvador. The security forces, according to Administration spokespersons, are running out of ammunition.

American foreign policy: A comment

by C. B. Richardson

One question will not go away: are moving into another quagmire? This time in Central America, in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. The cast of characters appears to be the same as Vietnam: "advisers"; the CIA; brutal military dictatorships; outside communist influences; hopeless peasants and social injustice; Catholic priests becoming radicals; guerillas; Congress and most of the rest of us are frightened. Vietnam, here we come?

Rational analysis of the complicated issues involved is better served by a set of different questions. Exactly what do we want in the region? How are we attempting to achieve it? Are there other more realistic goals? Are there other available options?

A succession of US governments, Democratic and Republican alike, have viewed the region as vital to our national interests. Strategic (the Canal), political and economic goals have been clear to Washington for a long time. Now, as formerly, we wish to make the area stable for US investment and free from outside influences — especially any form of local or imported radicalism. The area is an important market for our products and a useful supplier of raw materials. Actually, *we* are attempting to establish limits for the speed and quality of social change for the people of the Caribbean and Central America. The prior question, *should* we do this, has always been bypassed. The operating question has been, *how*.

For over 150 years we have intervened with military force, economic influence and political pressures. This comes as no news either to us, nor especially to the inhabitants of the region. It is fair to say that with very minor exceptions, our goals have historically been on the side of protecting a *status quo* in Central America which consistently has favored the rich and military classes and blocked the way for even moderate reform designed to upgrade the lot of the peasants. We simply have never liked, and do not now like, peasant revolts — spontaneous or not. Washington has a difficult time finding effective policies to implement these goals, when faced with rapid social change. The latest attempt is the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), announced by President Reagan on February 24, 1982.

The CBI is in line with the traditional US assumption of its national interests. The Initiative increases military aid to the governments in Central America which are fighting guerilla (liberation fighters?) movements which are both spontaneous and supported by outside (communist) arms. Thus a flood of dollars, equipment, military exercises and "advisers" to the military elites of Guatemala and El Salvador and Honduras. It promises increased economic assistance to governments in the area which give trade and tax incentives to private investment and promises easier access to US markets to them for their hopefully increasing exports. The answers to the universally shared problems of social unrest, poverty and population explosion are seen in the private enterprise system plus official developmental assistance from Washington designed to increase agricultural production and marketing mechanisms.

Five short comments are in order here. First is the fact that the CBI groups together the islands of the Carribean with the violent instabilities of the Central American states. Almost all analysts of the "Basin" stress the large differences between the islands — with their proven records of relative social stability and political institutions in fair working order, and the structural social injustices and barbarous human rights records of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. The two groups of nations simply should not be classified as a unit.

Secondly, the CBI, with its promises of increased economic privileges for pro-American members of the "Basin," threatens the existing economic ties and benefits of Puerto Rico to the US. There is genuine alarm in that Commonwealth that its current economic distress and latent political violence will both be exacerbated by the CBI.

In the third place, the Initiative carries the US Cold War mentality to the island group by excluding Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua from any possibility of help. The policies from Washington will result in increased divisions between "good guys" and "bad guys" as perceived by us. It will, clearly, legitimize the radicalism of the already-radical governments of the region.

A fourth comment on the Initiative is that its economic prescription simply cannot solve the root problem of social injustice and unfair GNP distribution of all states in the "Basin." Population controls, immigration, land reform, fair taxation, poor soil and lack of infrastructure are simply not met by rhetoric which stresses anti-communism and rapid pay-off to those few people with capital. We have forgotten to crank into our thinking the reasons why the Alliance For Progress failed. The CBI does not begin to address these determinants of instability.

Finally, one of the clear defects of this new-but-really-old policy initiative is that it ignores those strong states with interests in the area and which should be our partners and allies: Mexico and Venezuela. In fact, the CBI is a uni-lateral policy of the US which not only ignores the repeated offers of Mexico and Venezuela to help resolve the tensions of the Caribbean, but also ignores the opportunity for using and thereby strengthening the Organization of American States.

All right. It is so easy to criticize when one does not have any responsibility. The next question is: if our long-range goals will not change regardless of administrations, could there be any realistic and different options available to us? The answer is "no." History has passed by the point when any outside power in the Caribbean Basin, so called, can direct social change, can control it to support social, economic, political systems which are so unfair to so many people. Influence or delay, or create chaos, yes. Control and stop, no. The "lessons" of Iran, Vietnam, Korea, China, Angola, Afghanistan are all the same: even a great power's foreign policies have limitations. Our present foreign policy is self-defeating — "proving" the radical analysis of imperialism and legitimizing violence against it. Almost every US policy in the area opens up more opportunities for Russia to exploit the home-grown radicalism. This is not a realistic pursuit of US goals.

Final question: if we do change our goals, are there any options for US foreign policy which, realistically, are open to us? The answer is "yes." These options may not be easy ones for us, but in the opinion of this commentator they are not only "realistic" but also necessary. Briefly stated:

Reassess those old long-range goals in the region. Perhaps the interests of the US and the interests of private investors do not coincide. Are we not really on the side of major social reform in the area? Do not artificially tie together the islands of Central America with the unstable societies of Central America. Is it not realistic to position ourselves on the side of the people rather than on the side of privileged elites? Is this not where a democracy should be? We, of all nations, should be supporting change, Human Rights and social justice.

Reassess our short-term policies and instruments. Join with Mexico and Venezuela, especially. Utilize more fully the Organization of American States. Begin to detach peasant and radical movements from the dependence upon Moscow. Yes, even begin to normalize relations with Cuba. Do not link political loyalty to the free enterprise system to political loyalty to the US. Respect differences. Respect the right of peoples to choose their own political and economic systems. Target US economic assistance at the basic issues. Design it not for rapid pay-offs to the oligarchs who have made such a mess of affairs, thereby laying the basis for revolutions, but at the needs of the poorest of the poor. Give them a stake in society. Use economic and military aid to force the regimes of Central America to curb their death squads, to support viable land reform and to begin to do more than pay lip service to Human Rights.

Results? Nothing guaranteed, but probably less appeal for the radicalism and support of Marxism and more favorable view of the US and democracy. Above all, the pay-off of this kind of reversal of US foreign policy in the islands and in Central America will be the avoidance of another Iran, another Vietnam.

In conclusion, American foreign policies in regard to both the islands and Central America are important. Our past and present policies are now dangerously self-defeating. It is time for new approaches. The region, so typical of the Third World as a whole, deserves more rational, more realistic treatment than the guns-to-dictators, block-social-change policies now being pursued. So does the American national interest.

When not to stay the course

by Paul Fishback

For some time now, the governments of Central and South America have been categorized as inherently unstable as leftist and rightist factions compete for control within any given country. The conflict often takes on an added dimension when outsiders attempt to become involved. Such is the current situation involving the US and three other Central American nations, the latter of which occupy a section of land in Central America situated between Guatemala and Costa Rica. They are El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. Most Americans are aware of the three-year-old civil war brewing in the first of these three nations and of the controversy involving American aid that goes there, but many are ignorant of American involvement in Honduras and Nicaragua and how this involvement relates back to the problem in El Salvador. This American policy raises certain ethical questions, and unless it is soon altered, a major conflict might erupt.

The United States' objective is to stop the shipment of arms from the Sandinists in Nicaragua to leftist guerillas in El Salvador. In a display of support for the right-wing Salvadoran government, the US, which feels that these arms originate from Cuba, has helped to create military bases in Honduras, from which various other groups can carry out missions in order to intercept the arms. This covert campaign is directed by John D. Negroponte, the US ambassador to Nicaragua, and currently includes 50 CIA personnel in Honduras, retired US military and intelligence personnel, and members of the Argentine military. The actual intercepting of the arms is carried out by Miskito Indians, anti-Sandinists in Nicaragua itself, former Nicaraguan national guardsmen, and supporters of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The impact of this operation will most likely be greatest on Honduras. A fledgling democracy under the leadership of President Robert Cordova, this nation is experiencing much unrest from within. In September leftist guerillas, enraged with the US, took 100 businessmen hostage for eight days in San Pedro Sula. To combat such behavior, government repression has increased as is best illustrated by the right-wing death squads which now appear to be operating for the first time in Honduras' recent history. In an effort to end the civil war in El Salvador, might not the US be creating an additional one in Honduras?

In addition to civil war, a major conflict involving two or more nations might evolve. This conflict would most likely start between Nicaragua and Honduras and could eventually involve the US, Cuba and possibly even the Soviet Union. Thus the government of Honduras is vulnerable both from within and without.

A third question concerning the US policy pertains to those with whom the US is collaborating, namely Argentina. In the 1970s Argentina was guilty of numerous human rights abuses, such as the systematic elimination of leftist political opposition. Such a practice was recently brought to world attention when human rights activists uncovered over 600 bodies from mass graves in that nation. Said the *Buenos Aires Herald,* ". . .Argentina stumbled on to a past that is still, in many ways, its present." Truth is being brought to this statement, such as in the case of Marcelo Dupont, who disappeared September 30, 1982, and was found dead nine days later, having been beaten and tortured. He is only one example. In addition, having seized the Falkland Islands, Argentina showed the world that such aggression was not only directed inward. Is this the type of nation with whom the US leads a crusade in order to promote "democracy" in El Salvador?

And what of El Salvador itself? America is defending a system that allows the assassination of three American nuns to occur and then does virtually nothing about it. An incident like this occurs despite the enormous amount of aid El Salvador receives from the US. This aid has amounted to almost one billion dollars thus far.

Clearly the United States should alter its course. Said one State Department official of Ambassador Negroponte, "He was sent down there. . .to carry out the operation without any qualms of conscience." As the threat of an escalated war increases, and as the US becomes increasingly allied with nations of dubious character, this statement is becoming more and more the case. The failure of Washington to reevaluate its purposes and objectives could bring the loss of life to many US citizens as well as Central Americans. There already has been one American military casualty — Sgt. Jay T. Stanley; let there be no more.

A letter from the White House

by Chris Barton

> "When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty, in a rather scornful tone, "it means what I chose it to mean — neither more nor less."
> "The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."
> — Lewis Carroll in *Through the Looking Glass.*

Last week a reply arrived from the White House to a letter I had sent President Reagan regarding the present U.S. arms-control policy. The reply did not contain any new information or explanations of our policy nor did it answer the question I posed, yet it did crystalize my perception of the power of political language. Reading through the cover letter and accompanying speeches, I was struck by how responsible the Administration sounded considering how its attempts at arms control can only be described as irresponsible. After reading the letter a number of times, I noticed that by manipulating language, the Administration was able to obscure the true meaning of its statements behind words which seemed to express an opposite meaning. Rather than clarify the Reagan policy, the letter I received only illustrated the meaninglessness of such exercises. Yet because I was so startled by the use of language I thought it needed to be examined further.

As George Orwell noted in *Politics and the English Language*, "Political language is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and give the appearance of solidity to pure wind." This is particularly true in the area of arms control and disarmament, where our government uses evasive and imprecise "diplomatic" language, in order to confuse the debate. This is ironic since the field of arms control has such apparently clear truths: "We have," in the words of former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan,

> "gone on piling weapon upon weapon, missiles upon missiles, new levels of destructiveness upon old ones. We have done this helplessly, almost involuntarily: like victims of some sort of hypnotism, like men in a dream, like lemmings for the sea, like the children of Hamlin marching blindly along behind their Pied Piper. And the result is today we have achieved, we and the Russians together, in the creation of these devices and their means of delivery, levels of redundancy of such grotesque dimensions as to defy rational understanding.

Yet the Administration seeks to cover up these truths in order to pursue its own goals without criticism.

A few of the manipulations of language which are used in the letter are so obvious that hardly anyone could take them seriously. The MX missile, at best an unnecessary defensive weapon and unfortunately accurate enough to be a "first-strike" weapon, is now named by Mr. Reagan "the Peacekeeper." Similarly Mr. Reagan, a vocal opponent of SALT II and who has recently revamped the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency because it seemed to be making some movement towards an arms control agreement, now has renamed the strategic arms talks "START" since he says he is really interested in arms reductions.

Other misuses of language are less obvious, more accepted and influential. The United States Government has, for years, used "defense" in a strange, all-encompassing way. Rather than construing this term as the protection of the land and people of the country, our government uses a much broader definition which defines "defense" as any activity which is deemed in the "national interest." Construed broadly, any action which our country takes overseas can be called "in the interest of national defense" and thus justified. Similarly, a particularly broad, aggressive definition is used for "national security." Traditionally it would be roughly equivalent to a defensive term. Now our "national interest" includes missiles in Germany, oil in the Middle East, and minerals in South Africa.

One of the most serious misuses of language was clearly stated in the speeches which accompanied my letter. The Reagan Administration equivocates the term "deterrence" in order to further the Administration's goal of nuclear superiority. There are at least two possible meanings for the term "deterrence": "nuclear deterrence" and "common deterrence." These two types of deterrence are neither identical nor interchangable and point to two very different policies. Nuclear deterrence, the foundation of U.S. military strategy from 1945 until very recently, is based on the premise that nuclear war would be so destructive that it would be in no country's interest to wage such a war. A foreign policy based on nuclear deterrence tries to keep a rough balance of strength between countries in order to ensure a strong system of deterrence through arms control and other measures. On the other hand, common deterrence is a strategy which one country invokes unilaterally to bring its power to bear on another country. Deterrence is achieved through this method by a country gaining enough strategic superiority to control the other countries of the world. A country pursuing a strategy of conventional deterrence tries to build up its military capabilities as quickly as possible.

This distinction is important because the Administration uses "deterrence" in such a way that it seems as if the U.S. is following a policy based upon nuclear deterrence while in fact we are converting to a strategy based on superiority. Mr. Haig, in a speech accompanying my letter, says that, "Western strategy has assigned a single function to nuclear weapons: the prevention of war and the preservation of peace . . . this strategy of peace has won the consistent approval of western people." While it seems as if Haig means we are using a strategy of nuclear deterrence, it becomes clear later in the speech that really our policy is now one of conventional deterrence since "we are trying to deter the Soviet Union and not ourselves." Thus, the U.S. is not interested in mutual deterrence but is in fact only interested in controlling the Soviet Union through superiority. Hence we have the cruel and needless defense budget of the past few years. Mr. Reagan makes this point even clearer by placing this distinction in the title of his speech, "Two Paths to Peace: Deterrence and Arms Control." This title makes it clear that deterrence has nothing to do with arms control.

This brief discussion has not attempted to systematically criticize the problems of the Reagan Adminsitration's nuclear policies, for that effort demands considerably more time and space than either I or *The Spectator* have to offer. But rather I have tried to show how, through the use of language, the Reagan Administration is able to control and manipulate the public debate in order to mute the criticism which a clear explanation of U.S. policy would certainly entail.

As Confuscious said in the *Analects* (Bk. 13, ch. 3) "If names not be correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language not be in accordance with things, affairs can not be carried on to success."

A question of balance

by Frank Bifulco

On March 6, the people of West Germany chose a new Chancellor and government. Of great concern to many is the potential stabilizing or destabilizing of the American-European military alliance. The stability of the alliance, as well as the elections themselves, is centered on the NATO decision to deploy 572 intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs).

In December 1979, the NATO Foreign Council asked the United States to consider the deployment of IRBMs to counter similar Soviet moves. The European leaders had initiated the request themselves within the NATO hierarchy. The reasons for the decision were twofold. On the one hand, the reliability of the American "nuclear umbrella" was in doubt following the signing of the SALT II accords. When the United States signed the pact (never ratified), Europeans feared that the US was being "decoupled" from the Western alliance. They feared that in any showdown involving the European front, the US and NATO might have to rely solely on the strategic arsenal of the US. The Western democracies might have solely an all-or-nothing response. Would an American president risk New York in a showdown involving Europe? The possibility of only two options, total nuclear war or surrender, worried both Europeans and Americans. Basically, the credibility of a US strategic retalliation in response to either a Soviet conventional or Soviet IRBM attack was declining; hence, the West's deterrent power was reduced. Secondly, the Soviets (already enjoying conventional superiority) were beginning to deploy the SS-20 IRBM. American and NATO nuclear superiority had always countered the Soviet's conventional superiority. With the SS-20 (and aging SS-4s and SS-6s), the Soviets were in a position to change that long-standing situation.

Just what are these IRBMs NATO finds crucial to maintain deterrence? 464 are Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs). Slow-moving, single-warhead equipped, the GLCM is by no means an appropriate first-strike weapon. More dangerous than the GLCM is the US Pershing II. Super accurate, adept at "hard target kills," it is meant to be the NATO equivalent of the SS-20. Soviet strategists regard it as a potential first-strike weapon. From West Germany (the only country receiving both Pershings and GLCMs), it can reach Soviet targets in under six minutes. The Kremlin has said its deployment would be matched by a Soviet policy of launch-on-warning, an extremely destabilizing and dangerous posture. A computer error could be enough for the Soviets to launch their IRBMs if they adopt a launch-on-warning policy. With that in mind, several American planners have argued the deployment of the GLCMs would be sufficient. Since NATO isn't committed to a first-strike policy, they argue, why deploy first-strike type weapons? The GLCMs, they insist, can produce enough terror and deterrent credibility by their ability to destroy industrial and civilian targets, if that be the case. Their deployment would not necessitate the Soviet adoption of a launch-on-warning policy, since GLCMs are much slower than the Pershings and would thus allow the Soviets time to react.

Currently, the only IRBMs the West have belong to Britain and France. Their 162 missiles are not under direct NATO control. The Soviets insist that those missiles be counted in any arms agreements; the Reagan Administration has rejected that idea. Thus, the "zero-option," whereby neither NATO nor Soviet IRBMs would be allowed, was rejected by the Soviets (the British/French forces would be exempt). The Soviets have countered with a reduction in their SS-20 force to 162, matching the non-NATO forces, but banning the 572 IRBM deployment. The US regards this as unacceptable; it would supposedly leave the Soviets with a 3:1 edge in warheads (each SS-20 has three warheads). Dozens of propoganda proposals from both sides have been sent over Europe in recent months, each side trying to gain the upper hand in convincing West Germans and Europeans of their positions.

The situation contains many ironies. It was a moderate Social Democratic government in West Germany which *requested* the NATO deployment in 1979. Since then, circumstances have changed considerably. First, various peace groups and nuclear-awareness groups have had success in alerting Europeans of the dangers of nuclear war.

Secondly, the Reagan Administration's loose talk concerning limited nuclear war scared many people, perhaps with good reason. The concept of a limited nuclear war is not new, but the Administration's willingness to casually discuss warfighting scenarios in public greatly upset and frightened many Europeans and politicians. President Reagan and ex-Secretary of State Haig frequently commented on the possibility of a nuclear war incinerating Europe, but stopping before the superpowers used their strategic arsenals on each others' homelands. It might be a limited war to the Americans, Europeans thought, but to them it would be a *total* nuclear war.

Third, strained relations between Europe and the US alienated many in Europe toward the idea of the US controlling the missiles. The arguments concerning the Soviet pipeline and the Reagan Administration's ill-fated attempt to create an embargo created much ill will towards the US. Europeans (West Germans in particular) considered it an attempt by the US to restrict European sovereignty on such issues.

Fourth, the economy of Europe, robust and growing in 1979, has slipped into a severe recession. When the economy is moving along and times are relatively prosperous, it is much easier to enact changes in policy which otherwise would encounter stiffer opposition. In good times, changes which could encounter a tougher time in bleak periods (increased military spending? school prayer? abortion?) have a much better chance of gaining political support and of evading popular resentment. The current recession has enhanced the anti-missile deployment position, what with other needs (more social spending, arms reductions, declining unemployment) seemingly more important.

It is becoming clearer to many of us the pressing need for nuclear arms freezes and/or reductions. I would hope, however, that an issue so vital to the lives of so many would not be decided upon the basis of "good" or "bad" times; nor should it be subject to the usual game of political football. Treating either hawkish or dovish cliches as received truths will not promote a reasoned and balanced political solution to the need for arms control. If we are able to do that, we may achieve the security we desire and yet please all factions with regard to the nuclear issue.

Expression

US in El Salvador: An altered approach

by Mark Connolly

Two weeks ago, Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirmed before the House Foreign Affairs Committee the Reagan Administration's support for the Salvadoran government in its continued struggle against leftist insurgents. In conjunction with this statement, the President asked Congress for an additional $60 million in economic and military aid for the Salvadoran government. And once again America's concerns and fears surrounding our role in the area began to boil.

There are those among us who forsee another Vietnam in the small Central American nation; many are concerned about our monetary gifts to a foreign nation — especially a repressive one — when the money is needed here. Others fear the possibility of yet another Soviet stronghold in our own backyard.

Certainly, these worries, along with any others people may have regarding this situation, are legitimate and demand consideration by our leaders. However, I cannot help but notice and believe that each of these gripes reflects a concern for our individual security, our national health and our international status rather than for the nations and their peoples. (Of course, self-proclaimed human rights advocates express great concern for the repressed people of the area, but I cannot help but take their criticism with a grain of salt since so much of it is directed at the nations supported by the US foreign policy and so little at nations supported by the USSR.) A real concern for the area and the people should be tantamount to the concern we have for our own health and security.

The equation of these two interests may seem impossible. After all, it has long been the case that they have operated at cross-purposes, a fact that manifests itself in the notion of a "banana republic" and the revolutions occuring today. Yet, the reconciliation of this conflict, I feel, is imperative for the development of these Third World nations and our own security.

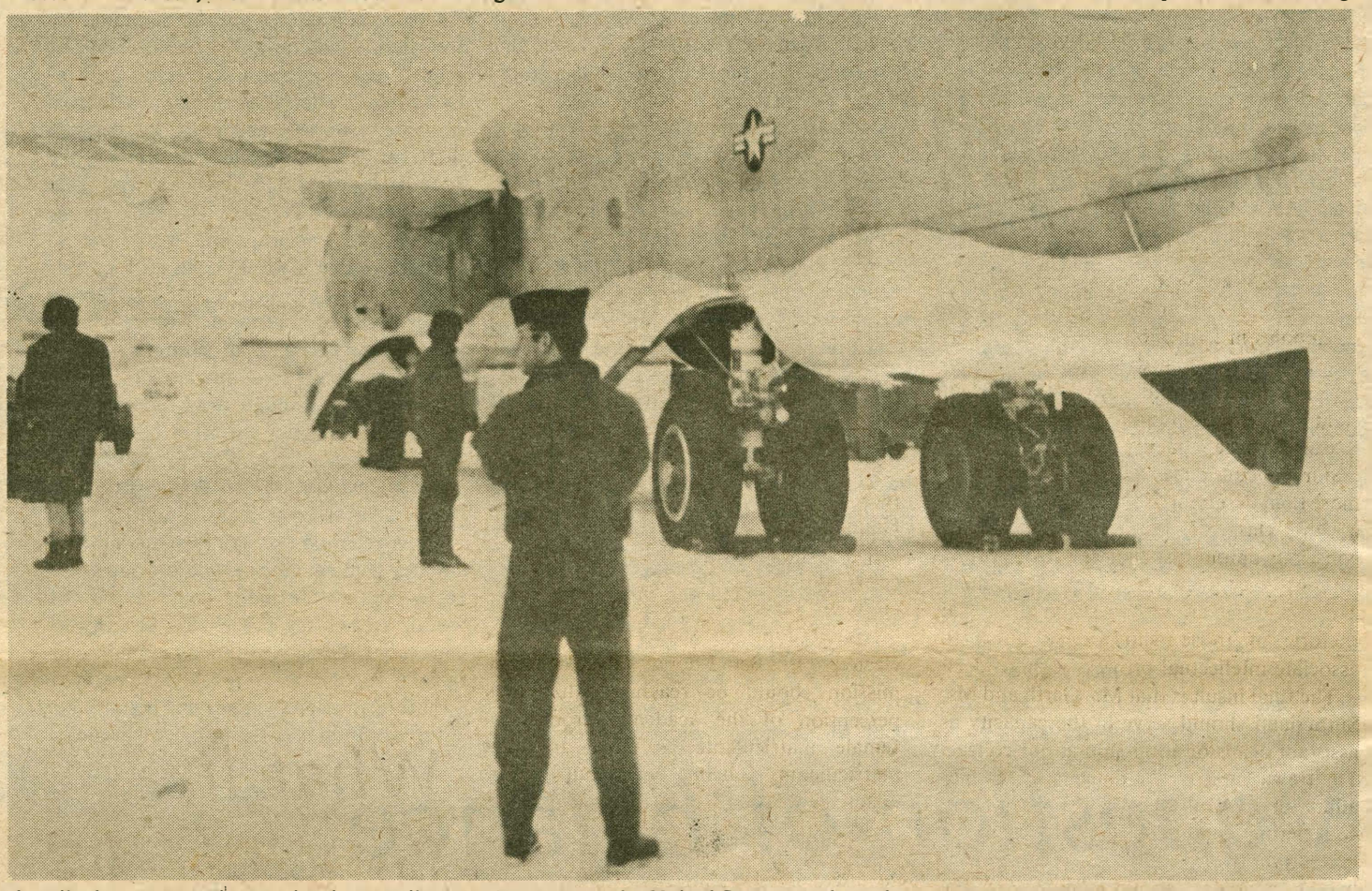
By any name, El Salvador is severely underdeveloped. It is characterized by poverty, disease, illiteracy, and repression. Its interest lies in being lifted from this trap and then set on a path to long-range economic development. The very best way to do this remains a very hot topic of debate among sociologists, economists and world leaders, but two things are essential: first, the modernization of the social bases of the nations, i.e. the establishment of a willingness to develop and an ability to do so, and second, the mobilization of capital.

We, of course, need friendly relations and a certain measure of influence in this region for security and economic purposes. It is close to our border and includes the Panama Canal,which handles about 50 percent of our world trade.

Unfortunately, our government continues to find itself at great odds with the radicalism and revolution in the nation. Our long history of support for authoritarian regimes in Latin America has alienated the population and its dissatisfaction has proven to be yet another smoldering fire for the Soviets to stoke with their promises of social justice. In light of the gains that have been made in Nicaragua by the Sadinistas— with the help of Cuban doctors and teachers — in the fight against illiteracy, hunger and disease, these developments may seem a Godsend. When we take a closer look at this seeming panacea and its history, however, we can see a repressive totalitarian influence *plus* a bleak future for any sustained economic development.

In a recent report by *U.S. News and World Report,* the city of Vientiane in Moscow-influenced, Communist Laos was described as ". . .a city turning into a village. . ."; the aid projects, except for those designed to beef up the Soviet military presence in the area, are small. Vietnam was described as being in no better shape. Of course, we also know of the atrocities in those nations and Afghanistan and the repression in Poland. What we never seem to hear about are great strides being made in the economic development of these nations that the Soviets have taken "under their wing." They remain impoverished and repressed — lands providing only a military outpost for the Soviets. Are we to expect anything different down the road in Nicaragua or El Salvador if it should fail? Probably not.

The Cubans (Soviets) are indeed helping people by feeding them and teaching them, but the chances of them encouraging, or being able to encourage for that matter, long-range economic development are dim. For example, the entrepreneurs (a class that may very well be imperative to the economic development of any nation) in Nicaragua know this — they are fleeing the nation in droves. The Sadinistas themselves acknowledge the fact — they are despairing over President Reagan's decision to cut economic aid to the nation. The Soviets, as they have done around the globe, will no doubt abandon the idea of lifting any of these nations into the realm of the modern world and, instead, concentrate on securing a strangling hold on them through intense indoctrination and coercion so that they too may serve as bastions of Soviet military might.



In contrast, the United States can do and has done just what the Soviets cannot and have not done. The help we can offer is seen in nations like Brazil (now the ninth largest economic power in the world), Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan. They are certainly not perfect. Like the rest of the world they have been hurt by the recession and they still suffer from gross inequalities in their system. However, they are closer to perfection than Laos, Vietnam, Afghanistan or the nations of Africa in the Soviet camp.

It would be disastrous for our national security and for the future of Central America if the Soviets were able to entrench themselves in the region. I, therefore, believe that we must maintain our presence in the area and support the strong centralized power characteristic of the governments in the area; for, it is the type of government that guarantees predictability to nations offering economic aid and has the ability to organize and mobilize populations and any capital for economic development. However, I also believe *most strongly* that we must qualify this support with humanist considerations, some of which the Soviets have heeded (and exploited): a loud and *sincere* insistence on human rights; a dedication to the rapid elimination of illiteracy, disease and hunger; and the establishment of a political system that provides the symbols for democracy. (The establishment of a stable true democracy would be virtually impossible, considering the economic and social divisions that exist. A middle class would be needed to temper such conflicting interests and keep either side from destabilizing the democracy.)

We, as a nation, must believe in and support our presence in the area for our sake and for Central America's. *But* we must *insist,* with all our political might, that we are in there as builders and not destroyers. We must change our approach even as the Salvadorans fight but by all means we must still approach. There is much for us to learn from the success of the guerillas, but we still cannot let them "shoot their way into the government." For, worse than El Salvador (Central America) turning into another Vietnam for us would be it turning into another Vietnam (as it is today) for the Salvadorans (Central Americans).

One more reason for the freeze

by David G. Persky

The international arena is in chaos; but, when has it not been in world history? The global situation is such that we are witnessing the demise of the loose bi-polar system and the birth of the true multi-polar system in the global forum. Thus, Armageddon becomes more of a reality than just a nightmare.

To best illustrate this concept, a brief history of post-World War II is necessary. At the end of the Second World War, world politics was no longer Eurocentric, but bi-polar (meaning US-USSR domination in global politics) as a result of the war. Both superpowers possessed satellite nations which were greatly dependent on the "mother country" in every sense. These suped-up spheres of influence included for the US all of Western Europe, Canada, Japan and the Americas; the "daughter" nations for the USSR included Eastern Europe and China. At this point in time, no non-aligned nations existed; everything was either black or white.

As time progressed into the latter '50s and mid '60s, these "children" nations entered their adolescence, displaying all of the characteristics of teenagers: experimental, rambunctious and independently-minded. And, as one would naturally expect from teenagers, they began to break away from their parents. In 1956, the Soviets crushed the Hungarian revolt and in '68, the Czechoslovakian revolt. Western Europe created the European Free Trade Area under the leadership of DeGaulle, and France pulled out of the military wing of NATO. Occurring simultaneously, a new actor on the international stage appeared, the Third World nations.

Today we can see the true effects of this political evolution for both the US and USSR: the total lack of support from our allies concerning the Pipe Line crisis and the turmoil occuring in Poland. What does all this have to do with Armageddon? Well, as the global arena moves towards a multi-polar system, more actors will emerge on the international stage. This means that there is a greater likelihood that smaller wars will occur. Small wars have a tendency to become big wars with an escalation in both weapons and parties. Eventually, a nation that has a nuclear arsenal may become involved and tip the scales of balance regionally and globally, igniting the fuse for World War III. Also, as the USSR and the US wane in influence, both nations may try to regain power through proxy wars (i.e. Somalia vs. Ethiopia) or through outright imperialism (Afghanistan, Dominican Republic). So much pressure would be created that a counter-measure would be necessary. One possible counter-act could be the use of nuclear weapons, depending on the gravity of the situation.

As the world moves towards a multi-polar system, the world becomes less safe. Coupled with the facts that more nations possess or have the capability to produce nuclear weapons than ever before and that there are more battlefield, tactical and strategic nuclear weapons than ever before, who knows if tomorrow will come.

Letters

Dear Garth and Sutherland...

To the Editor:

Heartfelt congratulations to the members of Phi Beta Kappa, both old and new! Congratulations also to Todd S. Garth and Susan A. Sutherland, assistant deans of admission. Their unequalable ignorance was magnificently displayed for the entire college community in a letter to last week's *Spectator*. Revealing sexist bias at Hamilton College may be in fashion now, but to wrongly imply that Phi Beta Kappa selects its inductees on the basis of their sex is ludicrous. Our assistant deans should be advised that members of this society were selected on their records of intellectual merit and success in fulfilling the goals of the college. Phi Beta Kappa is sex-blind. Apparently, Mr. Garth and Ms. Sutherland are not. Apologies to the members of Phi Beta Kappa aside, let us allow our assistant deans the excesss of their ignorance

I do not know if Mr. Garth or Ms. Sutherland attended Convocation ceremonies in September of last year. This is doubtful, for otherwise their keenly prejudicial minds would have ntoiced that eight of the first ten inductees were women. Recently, more students were inducted, the majority being male. All the inductees are more than deserving, representing the finest of the class of 1983. For the quota-conscious among us, that results in a final ratio of three to two, in favor of the men. The rest of us are left to suffer the banal rhetoric of those who are so quick to associate intellectual prowess with gender.

The final insult is that Mr. Garth and Ms. Sutherland should serve in the capacity as assistant deans of admission at our college. Their awareness of the dangers of sex bias admirable. I would hope, however that in considering candidates for admission to Hamilton, they would find it incumbent upon themselves to select student on the basis of their predicted academic performance, not on account of their sex. Perhaps their attempts to personally enact some obscene social policy here at Hamilton will someday influence Phi Beta Kappa. Meanwhile, if the imbalance in the number of women to men Phi Sigma Iota causes them similar grief, I hope they choose not to share thier burden with the rest of the community.

Michael J. Cooney '83

...in response to your letter...

To the Editor:

As Secretary of the Hamilton College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, I read with interest and a little dismay last week's letter from Assistant Deans of Admission Garth and Sutherland concerning the sex ratio of those students recently elected to membership. They perceived a problem because 13 of the 15 seniors elected this spring term are men. If there is a "problem," it is because more women than men of the class of 1983 have averages above 92 and therefore 8 out of the 10 students already elected to membership in the fall were women. They were named and given recognition at Convocation in September.

The Epsilon Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa elects three times a year: 1) in the fall, on the basis of junior standing and with a 92 average required, with a maximum of 10 elected; 2) in the spring, with a 90 average required; and 3) at Commencement time, when a final determination is made on the basis of a 90 average, except that no more than 10 percent of the graduating class is normally elected during the academic year. In additon, fulfillment of the academic purposes and goal of the College is taken into consideration, which means that a senior may not necessarily be elected even though he or she has a 90 average and is within the top 10 percent. Phi Beta Kappa is a society dedicated to the promotion of the liberal arts and sciences and its members are chosen from those graduating from quality American liberal arts institutions who are deemed liberally educated as well as academically outstanding.

Based on class standing at the end of the fall term, the Class of 1983 is somewhat unusual in having an exceptionally large number of persons with averages above 90. Excluding one "holdover" from the class of 1982, there are a total of 40 of which 13 are women and 27 are men. It is true that only 32 percent of the 40 are women as opposed to 42 percent representation in the class as a whole. However, when only those with averages above 92 are considered, of the total of 15, nine are women. Although I do not expect that the "gender gap" among seniors inducted into Phi Beta Kappa by our Chapter will narrow any further this current year, it should be noted that the gap has in fact been steadily narrowing since the College became coeducational and the percentage of Hamilton women in each graduating class has increased. I see no reason to doubt that Hamilton women are just as outstanding academically as Hamilton men and that in the near future, given present trends, their percentage of representation in each succeeding graduating lass will be more or less faithfully reflected in the gender ratio of those elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The deans of admission should be reassured that their perception of the academic promise of female matriculants as equal to male matriculants is being borne out by the results as we see them at the conclusion of their courses of study at the College.

Frank K. Lorenz
Reference Librarian, Burke Library

...we all think you're wrong

To the Editor:

In reference to last week's letter to the editor by Mr. Todd Garth and Ms. Susan Sutherland entitled "Where is the Problem" the authors' implication that women are being discriminated against based on the recently-inducted members of Phi Betta Kappa (1) fails to substantiate its claims, (2) leaves the reader to interpret an open-ended rhetorical quesiton that the authors do not even attempt to answer and (3) most importantly, fosters a non-productive attitude towards a highly sensitive issue on this campus.

In the first place, the authors make their assumptions on a sample size of only fifteen students. And if this were not bad enough, they fail to even consider the fall semester statistics.

According to Mr. Frank Lorenz, reference librarian and secretary of the Hamilton Chapter of Phi Betta Kappa, eight out of the ten fall inductees were women. Where were their cries for discrimination then? In addition, higher academic standards (i.e. an average of 92.0) were necessary membership requirements for the fall inductees. Moreover, there seems to be a current trend towards equalization of the number of males and females currently in the top percentage of their respective classes.

In the class of 1984, for instance, the proportion of females in the top 50 students accurately corresponds to the number of females in their class. Since 64 percent of the 1984 class on campus this spring is men (36 percent women) we would expect the proportion of men and women in the top 50 to correspond accordingly. In other words, one would expect to find 32 men and 18 women in the top 50 in the class. However, 21 women and 29 men actually comprise the top 50. This would at least suggest that women are academically achieving at the same level as men on this campus.

These trends are further supported by the classes of 1985 and 1986. Statistics on the matter can be obtained on request at the Registrars office.

Furthermore, the authors do not even once attempt to adress the causes of "the problem" they suggest exists. As a result, the reader is left frustrated and confused. Unfortunately, they never consider the possiblity that discrimination is a much deeper rooted problem that perhaps manifests itself in the opinions and attitudes of the entire community.

Lastly, their letter encourages a negative response from students who believe they have heard enough about sex-discrimination on the Hill. Hence, it detracts from the credibiltiy of other more carefully documented discrimination cases. This leads to the popular "Oh, not another discrimination article" syndrome. Mr. Garth and Ms. Sutherland could have identified a possible problem, but without appropriate statistics to support their argument,they should not make such broad conclusions.

Sonya Brouner '84
Brad Sklar '84

What in God's name is going on?

I am appalled at the sudden onslaught of graffiti and profane oranamentation deluging our once fine and respectable campus. I refer, for the handful of you who may not by cognizant, to blue ET written on the door of AD, the "Kirkland Rules" apple on the Kirkland Cottage and finally, most revolting of all, the shameless and disproportionate erection apendaged to the very foundation of our institution, our spiritual mentor Alexander Hamilton. What in God's name is going on? Who would be ludicrous enough to besmirch the impeccable reputation of Alpha Delta Phi with the initials of a Walt Disney-like alien. Remember these are the worthy, outstanding gentlemen who have endowment in mind before we graduate. They are the future of Wall Street and the Republican party and deserve our praise, not our ridicule. As for the Kirkland apple, give us a break! The 1960's are over and with them the vapid concept of experimental artsy-fartsy education. Kirkland is gone and good riddance. Hamilton is our reality now. Let's stand proudly behind our seven goals and our traditional education, unchanged since 1812.

Finally, I most fervently condemn the grotesque phallus that reduced our namesake and the first Secretary of the United States Treasury to a pathetic case of elephantiasis. Sex belongs in the closet with broomsticks and the homosexuals. Someone is trying to shake up our traditional values and we must not let them. Let's give them the shaft before they give it to us! Or is it too late?

Nancy Rosenzweig '83

Where will you live?

Dear Students:

We, your residence committee members, have been meeting throughout the year, reviewing the housing options, evaluating new and on-going programs and contemplating changes for next year all in the interest of equality, variety, and satisfaction in residential life. The "Where Will You Live" newsletter will give you details each week on different aspects, but following is an overview of the program.

Applications for Special Interest Housing are due by March 14. If you have not made application already, do so immediately. Current possibilities seem to be French, German, Spanish, International Living Center, and an Outing/Ecology club.

Due to last year's great interest in blocking, the Residence Committee has decided to expand the blocking program. Blocks have been designated in the following dorms: Bundy East, Bundy West, Wallace-Johnson, Dunham, Root, Minor, and McIntosh. Approximately 85 people will be able to live in blocks designated in these residence halls. Blocks will be available in groups of 4, 5, and 6; they will either be single sex or coed depending on location. All classes have the opportunity to block with their friends.

Squatting is another option for upperclassmen who live in Bundy East, Bundy West, North, Dunham, or Minor. Squatting allows members of the class of '84 or '85 to choose a room in their current dorm after the blocking lottery. Members of the class of '86 may *not* squat.

While the committee has found the need to make some changes, most of the housing options remain the same. Carnegie and Babbitt will continue to be upperclassmen dorms and freshmen will be housed in all other residence halls as before. Those students who desire to live off-campus or in a fraternity must sign up for the off-campus lottery in the Dean of Students Office. Similarly, those who want to be off the meal plan must sign up for the off meal plan lottery.

In the suites, upperclassmen will have the following options in the general lottery:

1. The opportunity to pull an entire suite from an increased number of pull-ins.
2. A member of the class of '84 will have the opportunity to choose three singles for two upperclassmen friends and him or herself.
3. A member of the class of '85 will have the chance to pull two singles: one for him or herself and one for a friend.
4. Upperclassmen may also pull a single for him or herself and pull two friends into the double.

However, members of the class of '86 may not be pulled into singles in suites.

In order to eliminate many of the rooming concerns faced by upcoming sophomores, the lottery numbers of the class of '86 will not be posted. Instead, those sophomores who have not been pulled into multiple rooms by upperclassmen friends will submit a roommate and location preference form. During the summer, the Dean of Students Office will place members of the class of '86 into rooms, taking into account their lottery numbers and preferences. This policy has been implemented in order to decrease the number of sophomores who feel forced into undesirable living situations, and essentially to eliminate the "wait-list."

Please read the newsletters and if you have any questions come to the Information Meeting on March 22 in the Chapel.

Sincerely,
Residence Committee 82-83

Letters

Psi U wants its HBO box

On Friday March 4, Psi Upsilon's HBO box was stolen out of the house's television room. The brothers of Psi U are offering a $50 reward (no questions asked) for the return of the box.

Sincerely,
Daniel M. Sixsmith '84, President
Robert I. Tucker '84 Senior officer
John Robards '84, Senior officer
John Burde '84, Treasurer

The ILC welcomes you

The International Living Center provides students from all over the world, including the United States, the opportunity to live with and learn about each other. By combining our backgrounds and ideas, we can be a source of cultural activities for the Hamilton Community. Becasue Special Interest Housing assignments are made before the housing lottery, interested students must apply to live in the International Living Center soon. In order to better inform students of this housing option, there will be an informational meeting in the International Living Center, Milbank Suite 26, on Sunday, March 13 at 7:00 pm. We encourage interested students to attend. Refreshments will be served. Please feel free to contact anyone in the suite. We will all be available during this Inernational Weekend to answer your questions — or you can call x4294, x2966, or x7285.

Gregory P. Theoharides '85
Coordinator of the
International Living Center

Things are getting heavy

To the Editor:

I was somewhat surprised to see the vehement reaction caused by Mr. Pisani's article on Heavy Metal. My two reasons for feeling this way are: 1) I was a consultant for Mr. Pisani while he was writing the article in question. I feel that he expressed himself rather well considering his musical tastes (we all have our faults).

2) Whilst not wanting to shatter any illusions the vast listening public (sic) may have formed from my radio show, I should say that I share most of Mr. Pisani's views on the subject. Most Heavy Metal does indeed worship violence, anti-Gay sentiment and racism. (The latter being most true of Southern Rock, which I do not advocate.) Mr. Pisani's article was sharp, precise and to the point, I fail to see the problem people have with it. While I love Heavy Metal, and do not appreciate being dumped on for my musical tastes, I believe it is important to honestly criticize racist trash, such as Molly Hatchet's *No Guts No Glory* L.P.

Like any other form of music, there is good Heavy Metal and there is bad. *No Guts No Glory* is just plain bad; even *I* can't defend this poor effort. Admitting that not all Heavy Metal is good is not condemning it.

I would like to end by saying I'm glad to see there are a few headbangers in the crowd, and I hope you were not offended by this article.

Regards,
Tom O'Dell '85
Host of WHCL's
Late Night Headbangers

To the Editor:

In response to Mr. Parrish's letter last week concerning Heavy Metal music, I must disagree with the statement, "There really isn't another major musical form evolved from the twelve-bar blues."

I shudder to think what Armstrong, Bird, Miles, Monk, Dizzy, et. al. would say.

Sincerely,
Bill Dentzer '85

To the Editor:

I was pleasantly amazed at the response generated by my article — "Lightning Strikes" — about Heavy Metal. I feel I must have hit a touchy nerve (the truth?) with those who patronize this "musical form." I should just like to take this opportunity to clarify one or two of my thoughts.

Some quotes from the previously published letters may serve well . . . " . . . failure to achieve any degree of open-mindedness about music . . . " " . . . distorted this musical form to a grotesque abusurdity." "There really isn't any other major musical form evolved from the twelve-bar blues."

Let me start with the subject of open-mindedness; my radio shows should attest to a large degree of eclecticism in my musical tastes. The same accustion of narrow-mindedness may just as well be hurled at the Heavy Metal Muthas themselves.

The content of Mr. Parrish's letter was refreshingly intelligent: however, I would take issue with him on these two important points:

1) He seems to feel that I did wrong by exaggerating and distorting my review/article ticle/opinions. I should say that my reason for doing this was quite simple — I thought it best to treat the music in the same way that it treats its "listeners." A bloated, brutalizing and banal musical form deserves that sort of review.

2) Mr. Parrish made a terrible mistake (possibly worse than my Cozy Powell gaffe) in saying that heavy metal is the sole inheritor of the twelve-bar blues legacy. Whatever happened to that obscure musical phenomenon called Jazz????Not even I could be so pretentious as to think that I might have drawn anyone away from HM; I merely hoped to make people think about what they are being subjected to, had I wanted to insult the fans rest assured that I would have done so openly.

Regards,
Mark Pisani '85

Op-Ed

An insider's guide to Clinton

Spencer Finch

In an effort to silence the discordant voices of those individuals who feel that Clinton is not a hotbed of activity, I have assembled a listing of various establishments in town — a five-star of the Mohawk Valley, as it were — which would seem to indicate otherwise.

Dens of Iniquity and Debaucherie:

Don's Rok: Let's get this over with quickly. What can be said that hasn't already been said about a place whose plumbing fixtures are older than the cumulative age of its clientele? The Rok is a perfect example of reinvestment of profits to improve the physical plant. Let's be serious, you could find better furniture at the dump. Sometimes I wish an eighteen-wheeler would run the red light coming from Franklin Springs and flatten the place. Then, the Rok would have character. Menu includes pickled eggs and beernuts.

Hideaway: Where is this place?

Village Tavern: Aside from the space-age donut shaped bar and a large incidence of mud wrestling without the mud, the VT is fairly run-of-the-mill. It tends to receive the overflow from the Rok, yet is far more spacious. Most Roksters wouldn't be caught dead there—though I have no idea why. At least there is respectable furniture, a menu worth mentioning, and a pool table which isn't booked into the next century.

Clinton Bowling Center: CBC is one of the best kept entertainment secrets of the Oriskany region. I feel guilty revealing its marvels to the world, like the critic who reviews a retaurant which subsequently fires its chef, changes its menu, and raises its prices because of its new found popularity. But I just have to toot my horn about this place. CBC is a nightlife bonanza-well-stocked bar (Pub Club, of course), video games, foosball, cable t.v. and, as its name suggests, facilities for that great American sport—bowling. For you communists who do not have your own bowling shoes and ball, rentals are available. Bowling has come a long way since Fred Flintstone's days and CBC is at the forefront of technology; they boast a ballwasher and automatic ball return. Culinary offerings range from nuclear pickles to T-bone steaks. Call ahead to avoid league nights. Attire: semi-formal, but you can get by without a tie/skirt on weeknights.

Keyhole Lounge: I dare ya.

Restaurants:

Clinton House: Geriatric hangout, a veritable Ft. Lauderdale of Oneida County. This is the place to go on your twentieth birthday when you begin to feel old and decrepit, guaranteeed to rejuvenate and bring back that lost youth. Wide array of veal dishes to accommodate denture wearing customers. Dark, hot and well-decorated—some would call it coffin preparation; I call it unconducive to raucous behaviour. Equipped for wheelchairs and walkers, of course.

Alteri's: Got a few hours? Some say its worth the wait.

Vincent's Pizza: Although most of you probably think Vinnie is limited to a beat-up Jeep, he does have a permanent (hardly) location in Victory's parking lot. Easily confused with Fotomat, this monument to the splendors of prefabrication is a nutritional and aesthetic paradise. A few hints to make your visit enjoyable: Always wait for the maitre d' to seat you, and avoid the 4 pm — 10 pm rush when there isn't an empty table to be found. The only menu is over the pizza ovens, so bring your specs; but it doesn't really matter what you order, variety is not Vincent's forte. Don't forget to notice the marvelous graphic art on the walls; someone in V's family has a real eye for decorating.

McDonald's: One of my all-time favorites. McD's has it all—formica tables, flourescent lighting and polyester-clad teeny-boppers eager to serve you. And for our New Jersey friends who are partial to toll booths, McDonald's is equipped with a drive-thru window. Sorry, no tokens accepted. Incidentally, don't try to be funny and order 500 cheeseburgers, 300 Shamrock Shakes and then bolt; it's been done before.

Tiny's Wings: Tiny has left Clinton to take a job in Albany as Assistant Parks Commisioner or something equivalent (this is the truth). Frankly, I think that's just a cover and he's actually the governor's personal wingmaster. Cuomo didn't want to offend the Buffalo populace by hiring a Central New Yorker for the crucial position, so he gave Tiny a cushy desk job. I'm sure he spends the evenings manning the fryolator in the governor's mansion. I imagine Tiny's still delivers, but it's probably not the same without the head honcho. I'll leave it for the Buffaloans to decide.

Other:

Homestead Bank: Who would deposit their money in a bank that looks like a giant tuna can with windows? Sorry Charlie, this place is a safe cracker's dream come true; I'll keep my cash under the mattress, thanks.

Hayes National: I feel safe, however, putting my money in Hayes which is affiliated with a huge multinational bank. I think it's great that my deposits are being loaned to responsible borrowers like Mexico, Argentina, and Libya. I always say, "If you can't trust a dictator with your dinero, who can you trust?"

Barbers/Hairdressers: Believe it or not, there are seven such establishments in Clinton—that's more than all the bars, banks and bowling alleys combined. My main criterion for a good haircutting place is the number of *People* magazines and comic books available for customer perusal, and this is one reason why I advocate Rocky the College Street Barber.

He'll give you a good buzz cut so you won't have to go through the whole scenario again for months. As an added bonus, you can hear about the time there was so much snow that he had to walk to work. Warning: Go somewhere else if you don't look good in peach fuzz; Rocky doesn't understand the word "trim."

Jolly Butcher: There's a reason why the butcher is so damn jolly; take a gander at his prices.

Victory: This is the supermarket with those neat little merry-go-rounds at the checkout. Always makes my day.

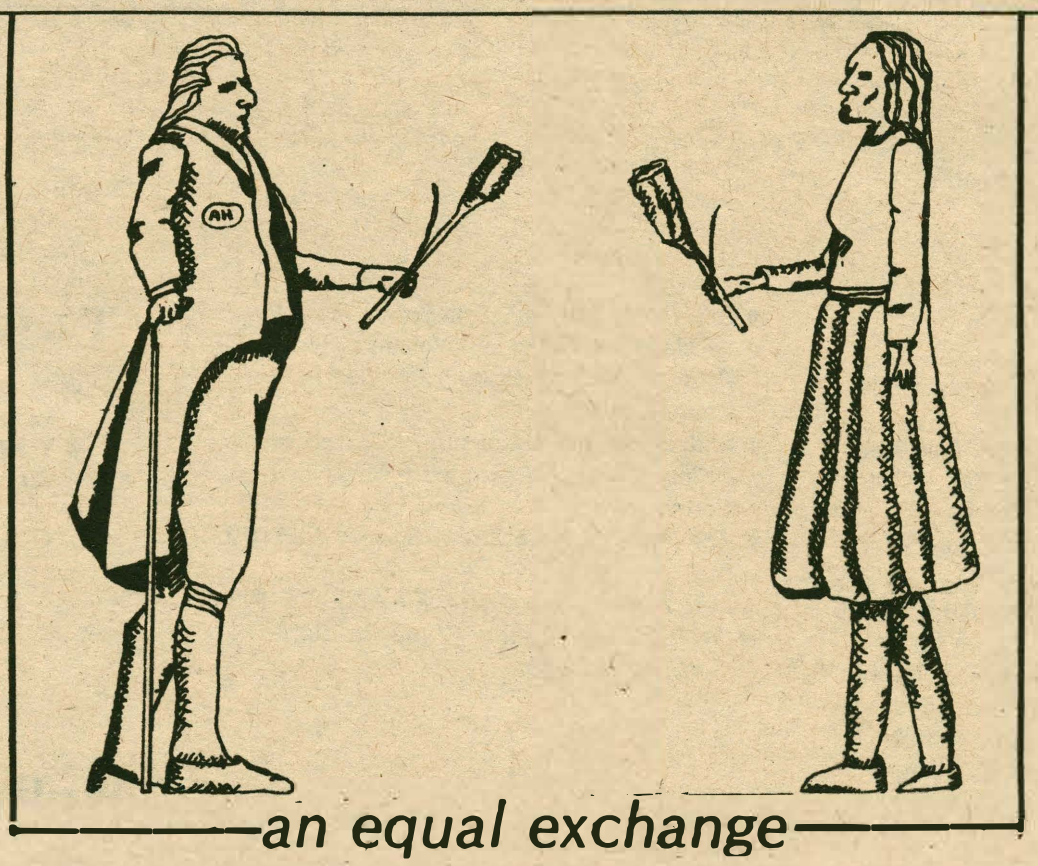
Village Thrift Shop: Salvation Army for profit. Who are these spineless people? The Army beats it on selection, prices and atmosphere.

Park Row Pharmacy: Home of the witch who eats college kids for breakfast, talks to herself, and practices voodoo. That woman is mean. Check your change.

Sally's Reading Room: Nothing like Romper Room; she distributes pornographic materials to little kids (only kidding). Sounds like an opium den for bibliographies, but I've never been there.

Cannonball Cinema: Just like the real thing, and still only 99 cents.

Editorial



an equal exchange

Op-Ed

The freshman ten

Jonathan F. Mack

Rogues & Vagabonds

With an existence characterized by institutional food, five hours of sleep a night, burgeoning libidos and the first innocent brushes with crystal meth and cocaine, one would think most freshman women would lose weight. But late at night, in those long cinder block corridors, you can hear the sounds of popcorn popping and pizza deliverymen knocking. Hence the pounds mount as if applied to the behind by a sculptor with a lot of clay to work with and a devious penchant for baroque. For some girls, it is the beginning of a journey that will see them toppled from their beau's beds to their shrink's couches to Richard Simmons' mat. Yet others add their ten in stride without losing one ounce of grovelling male attention along the way. They're doing something right; they're getting fat and getting away with it.

Some believe anxiety is the root of the freshman ten, and indeed, happiness the first year away from home can be as elusive as a laundromat with all the dryers working. Alternatively, some think a waning of adolescent anxieties lowers the metabolism and induces weight gain. A change in lifestyle may also be a factor. Upon entering college, many girls trade in their field hockey sticks for a beer and a cigarette. Finally, the influence of friends cannot be ignored; for behind every girl putting on the freshman ten is a snacking roommate who it never shows on.

The effects of the freshman ten may be trivial or traumatic. Fatigues and khakis are still worn — but now out of necessity rather than for fashion. Coffee and ice cream after dinner becomes just coffee, black. Jogging may be taken up, most sporadically. But more seriously, bulimia, a secret forced-vomiting ritual, is not uncommon. Vain and climactic, bulimia might appear to be the Western equivalent of Samurai death. But the bulimic lives to repeat it, if not tell about it.

Forced vomiting, coffee-cigarette-vitamin C diets and toast without butter must all seem distant from that special breed of woman who can get fat and get away with it. For them, the freshman ten is merely an excuse to buy a new wardrobe. Winter comes and they hold their head high because everyone's measurements are 42"-41"-42" with an Icelandic sweater on. The girl who gets away with the freshman ten usually has redeeming features. A prominent pair of cheeks can compensate for a . . . prominent pair of cheeks. A nice smile and a graduation present with Connecticut plates never hurt either. The high market value of freshman women may serve as a buffer to neutralize the effects of the freshman ten. But many girls run afoul when they overplay their metabolic margin of error as upperclassmen. Hence the freshman ten is essentially a cause, and the sophomore slump is the effect.

None of this is to say that freshman males are immune from their own set of maladies. All the beer, bravado and belching aside, the average freshman male would pay for the chance to contract herpes. As their attempts for sexual gratification fail, freshman males resort to the oldest known method for proven results, but this is a "hands off" topic, figuratively at least. So both genders have their adjustment woes, and whether the symptoms are found in pounds or palms, the cure is in years.

These bright spring mornings

H. Henry Getchell

Class of Hard Knocks

Counselling is not really in my bag of tricks, but, after listening to the tales of woe my own two college characters have poured forth to me over the years and what I have gathered from conversation here, perhaps it could do more good to say something than to keep quiet.

It would seem there is not enough time to have a social life while working seriously at being a student.

Procrastination, therefore, becomes a way of life. Not a good way, but a "get through" way of existing.

Some time ago I wrote a brief article entitled "College or Education.". The idea behind that article seems to apply here because a very big question rearing up is: are Hamilton young men and women here to get an education or just going to college?

Peer pressure that says one must socialize with us or not be accepted as one of us has got to be a terrible waster of good intentions and hard-to-come-by bucks.

I can remember working with a fellow during my sales administration days that really upset my timetable. My training had established a pattern of working from nine to five and anything important enough that did not get done during that time became an overtime project. We were salaried so extra time put in was *gratis*.

While I often put in two or three extra hours during budget preparation, my buddy never stayed over and occasionally took off early to play golf. This really bugged me and he knew it.

Finally, one day, he grinned and confessed to being an early bird. During a heavy work load period he would come in at six or seven in the morning and knock off half a day's work in peace and quiet before the phones started ringing.

I started going in an hour earlier and it made a world of difference.

A counselor I'm not and looking back on all this confirms it. There is a suggested alternative here however. Instead of burning the midnight oil (2-3) try setting an alarm and experimenting with the peace and quiet of these bright spring mornings.

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Events

Friday, March 11

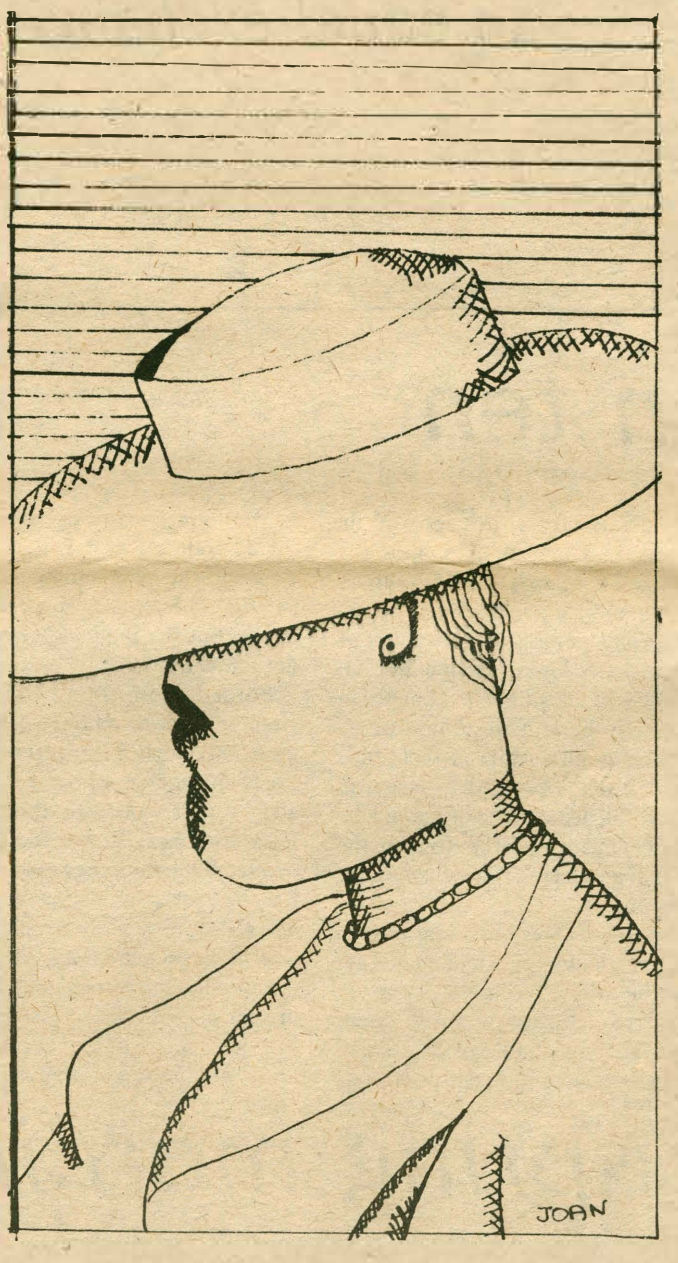
- Slide Show on Israel — Helena Nejman. KJ Aud. 6 pm.
- Model United Nations. Chem Aud. 6:30-8:30 pm.
- Black and White Dance sponsored by the Junior class. Dance Contest and Prizes. Alumni Gym. 8 pm.
- *The Shop on Main Street.* Science Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- *The Harder They Come.* KJ Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- Lecture: "South Africa Today — An Exile's Perspective," Mankekolo Ngcobo. Bristol Campus Center Dwight Lounge. 8:30 pm.
- Dance Concert '83. Minor Theater. 8:30 pm.

Saturday, March 12

- Lecture: "Women Under Apartheid," Mankekolo Ngcobo. McEwen Coffee House. 9:30 am.
- Model United Nations. Science Auditorium. 10-12 am and 1-4 pm.
- Men's and Women's Track at Union Invitational. 1 pm.
- French Slide Show and Play Reading. Veronique Riotte and Ben Semple. French House, Milbank 28. 1 pm.
- "Soviet Highlights." Russian Slide Show by Professors David Young and Robert Goskey. Red Pit. 2 pm.
- Lecture by Prof. Ethel Fine, Anthropologist from MVCC. Milbank Lounge. 3 pm.
- International gathering of students who have been abroad. KJ L-shaped lounge. 4 pm.
- *Islamic Culture and Religion.* KJ Aud. 4 pm.
- German Lecture by Prof. Joseph Malloy and Prof. Timothy Kelly. Babbit Lounge.
- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. List Recital Hall. 6:30 pm.
- Party in German House. Babbitt Suite 26. 7:30 pm.
- *The Harder They Come.* KJ Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- *The Shop on Main Street.* Science Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- Dance Concert '83. Minor Theater. 8:30 pm.
- Student Performances: Erica Leopold '83, Richard Lucas '83 and band, Jeff Pollack '84, Marty Williams '83, Marsha Gleson '84, Gregg Thomas '85 and band. 10-12 pm.
- Tickets go on sale for the Bingotown show.

Sunday, March 13

- Chapel Service. Rev. Jeffrey Eaton. Chapel. 10:30 am.
- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel. 1 pm.
- Model United Nations. Bristol Campus Center, Dwight Lounge. 11 am-1 pm.
- *Breathless.* KJ Aud. 1:30 pm.
- "Iceland: A Vicing and Volcanic Heritage," Prof. Barbara Tewksbury. Kirkland Dorm Lounge. 3 pm.
- Slide Show and Discussion: "Travels in China." Prof. Christopher Irwin. North Lounge. 4 pm.
- *The Shop on Main Street.* Science Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- *The Harder They Come.* KJ Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- WHCL: Retrospective, 7 pm. In Black America, 7:30 pm.



Monday, March 14

- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel. 12 noon.
- WHCL: The Hill and Beyond, 7 pm. *The TAJ Express, 7:30 pm.*
- Open House at the Hamilton College Observatory (weather permitting). 9 pm.

Tuesday, March 15

- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel. 12 noon.
- WHCL: Latin American Review, 7 pm. *The Wind in the Willows,* 7:30 pm.
- "The Diplomat: Terrorist Target." Edward Rosenthal '52. Bristol Campus Center Dwight Lounge. 8:30 pm.

Wednesday, March 16

- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel. 12 pm.
- WHCL: Consider the Alternatives, 7 pm. *Lord of the Rings,* 7:30 pm.
- Party at Dave's. REALLY.

Thursday, March 17

- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel, 12 noon.
- WHCL: Forum or Focus, 7 pm. Voices of Freedom, 7:30 pm.
- *Some Like It Hot.* Science Aud. 8 and 10 pm.
- *The Gold Rush. KJ Aud. 8 & 10 pm.*

Friday, March 18

- Men's Swimming Nationals in Canton, Ohio. Go "Wild Bill!"
- Newman Mass. Father John Croghan. Chapel. 12 noon.
- *Some Like It Hot.* KJ Aud. 8 & 10 pm.
- *The Gold Rush.* Science Aud. 8 & 10.

Upcoming

- The German Department will again offer its Winter Term in Vienna, Austria and invites you to attend an informational meeting on Wed. April 6, 4-5 in Johnson 305 or on Thursday, April 7, 12-12:45.
- In Whitesboro and Canastota, the Oneida-Mohawk Chapter of the March of Dimes, will sponsor the annual 20-kilometer walk against birth defects on Saturday, April 23. For more info. call: Meg Parsons (315) 733-9129).